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MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

Men of Mark in Connecticut

IDEALS OF AMERICAN LIFE TOLD IN BIOGRAPHIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT LIVING AMERICANS

EDITED BY

COLONEL N. G. OSBORN

EDITOR "NEW HAVEN JOURNAL AND COURIER"

VOLUME V

WILLIAM R. GOODSPEED

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1910

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The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, Printers, Hartford, Conn.

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MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

Col. N. G. Osborn, Editor-in-Chief

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Frank D. Weeks.

FRANK B. WEEKS.

TRIED by a test that rarely comes to men — and never came to but one other man in Connecticut — Frank Bentley Weeks of Middletown has proved true to his lineage and his name. Called from business affairs to a high public station, that of lieutenant-governor, he was performing his duties quietly and was winning new meed of respect from his fellowmen when the stern decree of fate placed him in the chief office of the State — in the chair of the executive himself. The people turned to him in their grief over the death of Governor Lilley and, though the standard established was of the highest, they were not to be disappointed.

We know that rarely does the life of such a man begin with his own. For its true inception we look back to his ancestry. And it is to the records we must turn, since Mr. Weeks is one of those unboastful men who wish to let their name rest on what they have done or not done themselves. Such men in their hearts may have an ancestry to be proud of but they never are known to rely upon it.

We find, then, that a Thomas Weeks came from England in 1637, and that a John Archer left the home country for the new world ten years later. From both of them, and from Jasper Griffing on the maternal side, who came from Wales in 1670, we trace the governor's descent. Archer was of that Warwickshire family which was founded in England by Fulbert Li Archer, who came into England with William the Conqueror. To John Archer was given a grant of 1250 acres of land in America, and he was made by Charles II "Lord of the Manor of Fordham" (New York).

Of the best Anglo-Saxon and Welsh blood, Mr. Weeks was born in Brooklyn, New York, on January 20th, 1854. His father was Daniel L. Weeks, and his mother Frances M. Edwards. His father was a prosperous merchant. When the son was only thirteen years old the family removed to Middletown and the boy continued his studies in the high school there. In Brooklyn he had attended a military school and, youthful as he was when he left it, he had

acquired a precision, promptness and alert bearing that were to remain with him through life.

The boy early having shown a predilection for the finer side of business affairs, his father decided to give him the benefit of a training at one of the foremost institutions in the country at that time — the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. While availing himself fully of this opportunity to obtain the best scientific knowledge, the youth also was storing his mind with those readings and researches which go to make up broad culture, indulging his natural taste for the best in literature and the arts. Thus, when he was graduated in 1872, at the age of eighteen, he was equipped for meeting life's chances as well as for assisting in the conduct of the most exacting business affairs.

Having taken another two years to round out the period of his adolescence and still further strengthen his mentality, he returned to his home in Middletown, there to become its most eminent citizen. Each step he has taken has been, however, only with the one desire to make that step satisfactory to his conscience and to his associates. Thus his first appointment and task was in connection with the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane to which the State had just begun to give special attention. He began in 1874, as an assistant to the superintendent in the business management of the institution — an institution in which his services as trustee through many subsequent years have proved invaluable to the State.

But his duties directly in the office of the hospital covered only a period of six years. In 1880, he associated himself with George A. Coles of Middletown, and they took over the large grain and milling business of the corporation known as Union Mills, which they conducted under the firm name of Coles and Weeks. For fifteen years, Mr. Weeks' ability, integrity and always courteous manner did much toward winning for the concern the high reputation it enjoyed far beyond its immediate confines.

On November 4th, 1875, Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Helen Louise Hubbard, daughter of J. Warren Hubbard of Middletown. Their home was one of the most attractive and delightful in the city, and in it, then as now, Mr. Weeks found his chief enjoyment. In 1895, his personal affairs and other duties coming to claim so

much of his attention, he decided to give all his time to them and to retire from the milling business. He is a director of the Middletown Savings Bank and in the Middletown Mutual Assurance Company in addition to being trustee in the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. He has constantly taken a deep interest in the welfare of his community, and when the Middletown Board of Trade was established, he was its first president. Also he served two years in the Court of Common Council of the city.

While he always is glad to work for the public good, his recreation he prefers to find in the circle of his own home and immediate companions. He is a member of the University Club and of the Colonial Club of Middletown, also of the Hartford Club, and is a charter member of the Middlesex County Historical Society, where he indulges his love for the study of ancient times. For pastime he likes nothing better than driving a good horse, and one only has to see him with his horse or his dog to appreciate how deep is his feeling for all dumb animals. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

It was in 1895 that he first came conspicuously into the public eye of the whole State. Governor Coffin had appointed him to represent Connecticut at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, and in the discharge of that function he brought great credit to the commonwealth. He was president of the commission. In 1904, his name was upon the Republican list of presidential electors for the State, and acting in that capacity he cast his vote in the electoral college for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

In the Republican state convention, September 8th, 1908, he was the unanimous choice for second place on the state ticket, and this though he never had held a state office other than as already indicated and had had no legislative experience. But he had established a name as a wise man and a good man, and such a man the party was seeking. He was elected by a plurality of 40,487. From the moment he delivered his address as presiding officer of the Senate, it was seen that no mistake had been made in selecting him. He was the friend of no clique, the backer of no scheme; he stood only for square dealing, in the interests of the people. In 1909, he received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan University of Middletown.

Early in the session, Governor George L. Lilley was stricken with a severe malady. Special duties of the chief executive were thrust upon the junior even before it was considered necessary to formally transfer the routine work. They were days of embarassment as well as of anxiety — anxiety both for the State and for his greatly loved friend, the Governor. The transfer made by the Legislature preceded by but a few days the full and complete transfer, following the Governor's demise, April 21st, 1909. It was in the full tide of a brilliant and energetic administration, ordained by the people in a year of general arousing. There was no inclination on Governor Weeks' part, when he was sworn in, either to shirk the severe task or to be presumptuous. In every act since that day, and often despite heavy pressure, in his public utterances, his appointments, his much applauded vetoes, his one purpose has been, as through all his previous life, to do well that which his hands find to do without fear or favor. Although the circumstances of his governorship are fortuitous — and by the same token his position more difficult — his administration already has received the commendation which is given only upon the most faithful discharge of such trust directly imposed by the people.

H. O. Averill

HEMAN OTIS AVERILL.

AVERILL, HEMAN OTIS, State Commissioner on Domestic Animals, and one of Connecticut's most honored and active Republicans, has held many important state and local offices, has been a leader in industrial and agricultural affairs, and is now Judge of Probate for the District of Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, his birthplace and the home of his family for generations. He was born on August 20th, 1856, and represents the sixth generation of Averills who have lived on and owned "The Averill Homestead," which is situated on land once a part of the great Wauramaug Reserve, owned and ruled by a former Indian chief of that name. The land was deeded to Samuel Averill in 1746 and the conveyance reads "County of Hartford," Litchfield County being unknown at that time.

Mr. Averill is descended from William and Abigail Averill, who came from Broadway, Worcestershire, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1630. The line of descent is through William (1), William (2), Isaac (3), Samuel (4), Perry (5), a soldier in the Revolutionary War, Samuel (6), and Samuel Johnson (7). Samuel (4) was the first proprietor of "The Averill Homestead" and farm. Mr. Averill's parents were Samuel Johnson and Laura Phinette (Platt) Averill. His father was a farmer who held several town offices and was state representative and a deacon in the Congregational Church. He was characterized by integrity, honesty and firmness of purpose and was widely respected. By example and precept both these worthy parents taught their son lasting lessons of frugality, honesty and perseverance. It was their wish that their only son remain at home and keep the ancestral farm in the family and his great love for his parents, combining with his family pride to meet their wishes, determined his choice of a career.

After suitable schooling in the public schools and at the Waramaug Academy, Heman Averill entered Oberlin College, where he took a special course. His time outside of school was given to farm

work, which afforded few real holidays to a boy who loved play far better than work. Soon after he became of age he became proprietor of the family farm. He engaged actively in dairy farming from that time until 1903, when his son was ready to assume the management and thus allow his father to give his whole time to his official duties. The Averill farm is one of the most fertile and productive in Litchfield County and is also one of the most fully equipped and ably managed. Seventy-five head of finely bred cattle graze on the splendid pasturage of this historic and beautiful farm land.

In 1893 Mr. Averill was one of the organizers of the Washington Feed and Supply Company, of which he became first secretary and afterwards president. In April, 1909, the company was reorganized as The Washington Supply Company, Incorporated, with Mr. Averill as president.

It has been said of Heman O. Averill that he has had all the public offices he would accept for as long a time as he would hold them. He represented Washington in the famous "deadlock" session of 1891, and in 1895 he was state senator from the twentieth district. He was paymaster-general on the staff of Governor George E. Lounsbury, resigning July 1st, 1899, to accept the appointment of Commissioner on Domestic Animals tendered by that governor. He has been reappointed by all the subsequent governors.

Since 1898 he has been Judge of Probate for the District of Washington, each election since the first being unanimous. From 1900 to 1908 he was County Director of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, being succeeded by his son, Ralph J. Averill.

General Averill is past master of Washington and Excelsior Pomona Granges, P. of H., and Rising Sun Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M. He is fond of social life and of all sports and games. His generous, outspoken but charitable nature has won him a wide circle of friends throughout the state, and he is well known and prominent at all public gatherings and conventions. He is loyal to his party, his friends and his principles, and in return commands a general loyalty from admirers and supporters.

On October 20th, 1881, Mr. Averill married Bertha Wheaton Buckingham, daughter of Ralph and Elvira Buckingham, at St. Andrew's Church, Marbledale, Connecticut. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Averill: six are living: Laura Buckingham,

Ralph Johnson, Clara Wheaton, Dorothy, Heman Perry, and Grace Julia. The older son, Ralph Johnson, is now at the head of the family dairy-farm, having assumed that position after his graduation from the Connecticut Agricultural College in 1903. Commissioner Averill makes his home the year around at "The Averill Homestead," situated a thousand feet above sea level and one of the sitely estates of the county, famed for its antique mahogany, pewter and china, for its historic interest and beautiful environment, but still more for its six generations of stalwart, progressive farmers who have tilled its soil and served state and country with honor.

ANDREW NELSON SHEPARD.

SHEPARD, ANDREW NELSON, state senator, business man, and leading citizen of Portland, Connecticut, was born there May 5th, 1862, upon the extensive farm which forms the family homestead. His father was Nelson Shepard, one of the ablest farmers in all that country, and his mother was Elizabeth Tryon Shepard, daughter of Noah Tryon of Glastonbury, and related to the Welles and Hollisters of Glastonbury. Colonel Shepard's family have been well known in the Connecticut River valley for more than two hundred years, his earliest American ancestor having been Edward Shepard, who came from England and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was made a freeman there in 1643. Andrew Nelson Shepard is the tenth generation of descent from Edward Shepard.

Andrew N. Shepard attended the district school and later the academy at South Glastonbury, following this with a two years' course at Cheshire Military Academy. His vacations were spent with his father on the farm, and as his father had made great success of raising tobacco he naturally devoted himself to that staple. He began buying tobacco in 1887 and this business has steadily grown until he has large dealings with important tobacco growers in all parts of the state. In 1888 he entered into partnership with Mr. J. F. Convey, at Gildersleeve, Connecticut, for the manufacture of cigars, and in this enterprise he continued until 1901 when he sold his interest in the cigar manufactory to his partner. This enterprise was entirely independent of his principal business, the buying and packing of tobacco, which he still continues.

Colonel Shepard's sound judgment and business ability led to his election as director of the Freestone Savings Bank, and the First National Bank of Portland. Naturally political honors followed business success and he served his town as auditor for the long term of ten years. For a decade he was a member of the board of relief. Then he was sent for several terms to represent his community in the General Assembly. In the Legislature Colonel Shepard made and

Yours Truly
A. U. Shepard

carried a great fight for the railroad indebted towns, securing a bill by which the state assumed a part of the indebtedness and thus eased the burden on many of the country towns. In 1906 Colonel Shepard was elected to the State Senate, where he proved a very capable and efficient member, aiding especially in the passage of the free bridge bill to free the bridges across the Connecticut River. In 1909 he was appointed by Governor Frank B. Weeks one of the commission to construct a bridge over the Connecticut River between the towns of Old Lyme and Saybrook.

Colonel Shepard is a vestryman in Trinity Church of Portland. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 53, A. F. and A. M.; of Washington Commandery, No. 50, of Middletown; of Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, Hartford; of Middlesex Lodge, No. 33, of the A. O. U. W.; of Middletown Lodge, No. 771, B. P. O. E.; and a charter member of the Portland Lodge of Odd Fellows; a member of the Social Club of Portland, of the Hartford Club of Hartford, and of the Union League Club of New Haven.

On May 1st, 1889, Colonel Shepard was married in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, to Miss Harriet Stockwell, daughter of Mr. A. B. Stockwell, a leading business man of that place. They have two children, Dorothea and Nelson A. Shepard.

Colonel Shepard was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, June 19th, 1908, at Chicago, and was an aide on General Bell's staff when President Taft was inaugurated, being the only military man from Connecticut. Colonel Shepard was appointed commissary-general by Governor Lilley and reappointed by Governor Weeks.

DENNIS ALBERT BLAKESLEE.

BLAKESLEE, DENNIS ALBERT, general contractor, ex-State Senator, military man and a leading Republican of New Haven, was born in that city on March 11th, 1856. His maternal ancestors were Scotch and his paternal ancestors came from England, both in early times. His father is Charles Wells Blakeslee, a contractor, and his mother is Martha Jane Blakeslee, a woman of excellent character and influence.

From the time he was "old enough to do anything" Dennis Blakeslee had plenty of farm work to do, such as delivering milk on foot around the neighborhood and later milking the cows and caring for the horses. These industrious habits founded so early in life have been of such value to him that he believes all boys should have regular work to do. He read the current news with systematic intelligence but found little time or opportunity for reading many books. His education was confined to the public graded schools of his native city.

When he was sixteen years old Dennis Blakeslee started upon his life work as a time keeper for his father on a contract in Bridgeport. He quickly learned the contractor's business in all its details and has spent his whole life as a general contractor. He has had many large and important contracts and has been most successful in his work which has been largely in connection with railroad enterprises. He is in partnership with his father and brother Clarence in the well-known firm of C. W. Blakeslee and Sons, Contractors, of New Haven.

In 1880 and 1881 Mr. Blakeslee was a member of the New Haven Common Council. From 1884 to 1890 he was fire commissioner. In 1906-1907 he was State Senator and re-elected in 1908-1909. He has always been a loyal and influential Republican. For twenty-five years he was a member of the Second Company, Governor's Horse Guard, eight years of that time being major commanding.

Mr. Blakeslee is a member of the Congregational Church. He is not affiliated with any Masonic or fraternal orders. For an in-door

Dennis A. Blakeslee

recreation he enjoys card playing and for out-of-doors, baseball. His home is at 501 George Street, New Haven, and his family consists of a wife and six children. Mrs. Blakeslee's maiden name was Lizzie F. Law and the date of their marriage was December 4th, 1878. His children are Hattie F., Martha, Albert D., Harold L., Miles Grant and Dorothy.

A young man, seeking true success in life, should, according to Mr. Blakeslee's ideas, "be truthful, industrious and careful of the company he goes in. He should be saving and should leave intoxicants alone. He should always be careful in making promises, but after once giving his word should be sure and keep it." He also believes that as tobacco is no help to a young man and a constant expense it is better left alone.

This practical and sage advice should make a strong appeal to others, coming, as it does, from a man who has worked hard from childhood, who did a man's work in youth, who had a limited education, and who yet won success in both business and public life through his own ability and efforts.

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON.

EGGLESTON, ARTHUR F., retired state's attorney and a leading lawyer of Hartford, Connecticut, for many years, who is popularly known as "a terror to all law breakers," was born in Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, October 23d, 1844. His parents were Jere D. and Louise Carew Eggleston. Through his father the Judge is a lineal descendant of Begat Eggleston, who emigrated from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, five years later.

The life of a typical New England village was Arthur Eggleston's experience in early boyhood. He prepared for college at Monson Academy in Monson, Massachusetts, but interrupted his education by enlisting in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1864 he entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1868. He had decided upon the legal profession in early boyhood and evinced increasingly that keen judgment, common sense, grasp of facts and thoroughness of detail that have made him widely known as a "natural born lawyer." After leaving college he studied law in the office of Strong and Buck in Hartford.

In 1872 Arthur Eggleston was admitted to the Hartford County Bar and began a career of unusual distinction and success. He won his way speedily to the highest rank among lawyers through his own energies, keen insight and relentless pursuit of evil and has earned not only the esteem but the great gratitude of the many for his enormous part in preserving high moral standards and abolishing and punishing crime and vice. For thirty years he has been a member of the distinguished law firm of Buck and Eggleston, the senior member being ex-Congressman John R. Buck. For six years Arthur Eggleston was judge of the Hartford Police Court. From 1888 to 1908, he was state's attorney and his work in that capacity was as effective and successful as his civil practice has been. In the office of state's attorney he was the public protector against fraud and evil of all kinds for a period of twenty years and his record as a terror

Arthur F. Eggleston

to criminals and the defender of right and justice is one of the most notable and honorable ones in Connecticut's history. He has successfully conducted some of the most famous, important and difficult cases in the legal and criminal history of our state, both as a civil lawyer and as state's attorney. Noteworthy among these were the Taylor-Tracy murder case, the Souder-Talvin murder case, and the prosecution of Dr. M. A. Griswold for burning the Woodbridge building on Main Street, Hartford. His great success has been insured by his wonderful keenness in anticipating his opponent, sifting out details, seeing through deceit and weighing evidences. In his pleas he is sure to come quickly and forcibly to the point, to make every possible showing of the hard, sure facts with which he is always thoroughly prepared to bring home the truth with relentless precision and incisive straightforwardness rather than by elaborate rhetoric and fascinating eloquence. He knows human nature thoroughly and keenly and makes sharp, telling tests and shrewd cross-examinations that penetrate subterfuge and reveal truth and justice in the clear white light of actuality.

Judge Eggleston retired from the office of state's attorney on June 30th, 1908, and from the active practice of law soon afterwards. He felt impelled to give up his practice because of ill health, and the finality of the step is proved by the gift of his valuable and extensive law library to his nephew, Robert Eggleston. Though his retirement is a matter of keen regret to his associates of the bar and to the general public, his decline in health makes regret for his retirement give place to a sense of what is due to himself after so many years of public service and to gratitude for the great good that he has done.

A Republican in politics, the judge has held some political offices, but he has on the whole clung to his profession with a singlemindedness that made political honors and duties impossible. He was treasurer of Hartford County for ten years and police commissioner of Hartford for three years.

In all matters of civic betterment Judge Eggleston takes a keen and generous interest. He is a loyal supporter of many public philanthropies. In creed he is an Episcopalian and he is a member of Christ Church, Hartford.

The Judge has been twice married, first in 1870 to Mary Isabel Abbe, of Windsor Locks, who died in 1905. She was beloved for

her great and substantial interest in charitable work throughout the city and for her unselfish efforts in behalf of the poor and suffering, as well as for her prominence in church work. In 1907 Judge Eggleston married Mrs. Ella Kendell Canfield. No children have been born to Mr. Eggleston by either marriage. His home is on Windsor Avenue, Hartford.

Since the above went to print Judge Eggleston has passed away, the date of his death being November 30th, 1909.

F. F. Zuessenich

FREDERICK F. FUESSENICH

FUESSENICH, FREDERICK FERDINAND, president and treasurer of the Hendey Machine Company of Torrington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, has been prominent in the public life of that town since his early manhood and is well known not only for his leadership in industrial affairs, but for his important part in public affairs, in legislative, banking, civic progress and church life in his community. He is a native of Duren, Prussia, where he was born May 7th, 1848. His father, Leonard Fuessenich, was a veterinary surgeon in Prussia and a soldier in the German army. He brought his family to the United States when his son Frederick was but four years old, and on the voyage over the wife and mother, Elizabeth Kolkuchen Fuessenich, died and was buried at sea. Upon arriving in this country the family located in Brooklyn, New York. In 1854 they removed to Goshen, Connecticut, and Frederick received his first schooling in the district schools of that village. In 1857, when Frederick F. Fuessenich was nine years of age, the family moved to Torrington (then called Wolcottville), which place has been their home ever since that time.

He attended the Torrington common schools after locating in that place and when he was twelve years old he went to work on a farm near Wolcottville, attending school during the winter term only. This work, though begun so early in life, was not the first manual labor that fell to his lot, for at ten years of age he performed duties at home and took care of a physician's horse outside of school hours. After two years of farm work he returned to Torrington and worked in a woolen mill for three years. During that time he worked twelve hours a day for wages that were paid but quarterly and were by no means large. He next spent sixteen years in the employ of Charles McNeil, druggist, whose business also embraced the telegraph office, news office and post-office.

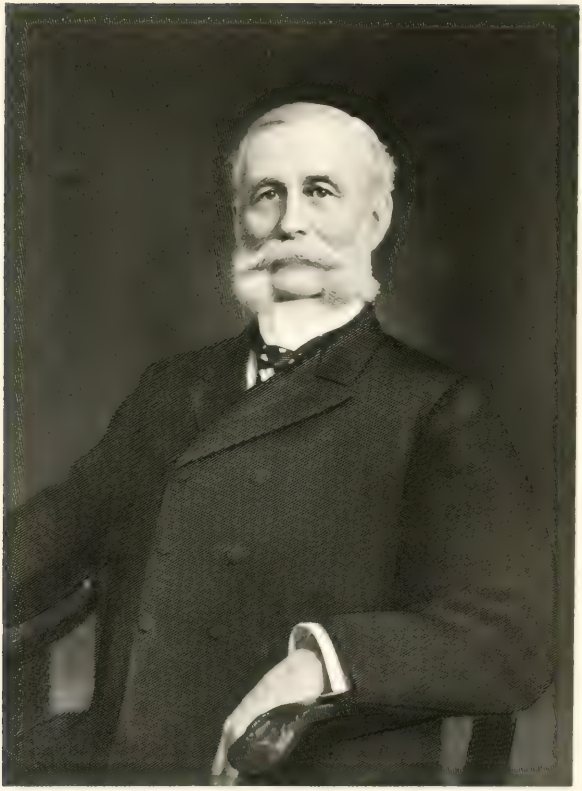
In 1879 Mr. Fuessenich secured employment in the Hendey Machine Company and worked in the factory of that concern for a

year and a half. He was one of the original stockholders of the company and in 1883 he was elected its secretary. He soon after became treasurer as well as secretary, and since Mr. Hendey's death in 1906 he has been president and treasurer of that large and progressive manufacturing industry.

An alert interest in public affairs, which, in Mr. Fuessenich's boyhood, was evinced by a close study of current events in the newspapers, has borne fruit in his mature life in many public services and official relations. They have been both political and civic. In politics he is a steadfast Democrat. He was twice elected town clerk of Torrington and was a burgess of that borough from 1899 to 1905. He was elected state senator in November, 1902, overcoming strong adverse majorities in his town and in the district. He was interested in securing the charter of the electric railway from Torrington to Winsted in 1896 and was one of the directors of the company. He was identified with the organization of the Torrington Electric Light Company in 1886 and is still a director and secretary of the company. He was one of the original organizers of the Torrington National Bank in 1899 and a director of that bank.

Mr. Fuessenich is junior warden of Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Torrington, and is greatly interested in the spiritual and material prosperity of that church. He is a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of Seneca Lodge No. 55, F. and A. M., and was treasurer of the lodge for twenty-one years. He is also a Knight Templar, being affiliated with Clark Commandery. He is a member of the Church Club of Connecticut, and vice-president of the Torrington Club. He is fond of outdoor sports but has led too busy a life to admit of the cultivation of any "hobby." He believes that men should be willing to perform the tasks set before them, take a deep interest in local affairs, and to view them from the standpoint of a good citizen, rather than a narrow partisan. His own life exemplifies not only this principle but the true worth of an industrious, upright and unselfish life and of the value to this country of those men who leave their fatherland and by native vigor, brains and perseverance, become loyal and influential American citizens.

In 1876 Mr. Fuessenich married Elizabeth C. Blake of Essex, Connecticut. Six children, all now living, have been born of this union. They are Mabel Blake, Leonard Cleveland, Hervey Blake, Frederick William, Henry Hendey, and Elizabeth Celia.



Fairfield

GEORGE A FAIRFIELD.

FAIRFIELD, GEORGE ALBERT, late secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade, was for half a century one of the leading business men, financiers, manufacturers and civic workers of that city as well as one of its most honored and useful citizens in many other capacities. He was born in Lansingburg, New York, on March 20, 1834, and died in Hartford, November 9th, 1908.

Ephraim W. and Eva Anna Burns Fairfield. Mr. Fairfield's parents, were natives of New York State but his father was of old New England ancestry and his mother was of Dutch-Scotch descent. The family moved to western Massachusetts when George was but four years old. There he was brought up a typical New England farmer and, as soon as he was old enough, had his share of farm work to do. He attended the local public schools until he was seventeen years old when his mother's death broke up the family, and he began his real life work as apprentice in the silk machine shop of Lucius and Ira Dimock in Northampton, Massachusetts. After two years of this work the firm sold out and young Mr. Fairfield went to work for the Holyoke Machine Shop, and, though only just out of his teens, he received the highest wages paid to any machinist in that shop. He also worked as a mechanic for similar concerns in Ohio and Virginia. While working for Wilcox and Gwyne of Urbana, Ohio, he constructed the first power metal planer ever built west of the Alleghanies. In 1854 he became foreman of the tool department of Entwisle and Moore, engine builders of Alexandria, Virginia.

During the period of the Crimean War he worked for the Robins and Lawrence Company, of Windsor, Vermont, who made guns for the English government and after that he became special designer of labor saving machinery for the government armory in Springfield, Massachusetts, being identified with the American Machine works of that city. It was then that he became an expert draughtsman as well as a skilled mechanic. His drawings of labor saving machinery at the United States Armory were used in the construction of machines which

were shipped south and were subsequently destroyed in the Civil War.

In 1857 Mr. Fairfield came to Hartford and entered the Colt Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company to work on a contract to furnish the Russian government with the most advanced machinery for the manufacture of firearms. He soon became the largest contractor at Colt's. He had been in Hartford but a year before he opened the first school devoted to mechanical drawing ever established in that city. In this school many of Connecticut's best engineers have been trained to excellence in mechanical achievement.

At the close of the Civil War, Mr. Fairfield took a needed vacation from business and built his fine home on the avenue which bears his name. He did much to permanently beautify a long neglected residence section of Hartford. In 1865 he resumed active business life by entering the Weed Sewing Machine Company and accomplished so much for the development of that industry that he was made its secretary. By constructing improved machines under numerous patents taken out by himself and assigned to the Company, he made the Weed machine so popular that the company's output soon amounted to twelve hundred thousand dollars a year. In August, 1876, he was elected president of the company and held this office until he resigned in 1881 having been mechanical engineer, secretary, superintendent and chief executive of the concern. Meanwhile he had founded the Hartford Machine Screw Company of which he afterwards became the executive head, and the chief promoter. He was president of this company for many years. He was also instrumental in the inception and development of the Pope bicycle industry, this important step being the result of a meeting with Colonel Albert A. Pope of Boston when the two distinguished manufacturers decided to bring to Hartford that, its most important, industry.

After resigning from the presidency of the Weed Company in 1881 Mr. Fairfield assumed the active management of the Hartford Machine Screw Company, a large concern which grew out of the department in the Weed Company. A branch concern, known as the Western Automatic Machine Screw Company was established at Elyria, Ohio, with Mr. Fairfield as director and president.

After many years devoted to manufacturing Mr. Fairfield retired from active connection with manufacturing industries several years ago

and devoted the last years of his life to civic duties and honors, to financial interests, and to the directorship of the many banking, railroad and business institutions in which he was prominent. In 1870 he became a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank and in 1899 he was elected its vice-president. He was a director of the Hartford National Bank from 1892 until the time of his death. In that capacity he was concerned in the leading financial interests of Hartford, and his honest policy, his conservative financiering, prudence and keen ability made him a frequent representative of important financial interests. Not long before his death he went to Chicago to act for the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad in which he was the largest stockholder in this vicinity. He was a director in the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, the Hartford County Fire Insurance Company, the two banks above mentioned and the Western Automatic Machine Screw Company. He was a leading stockholder in the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad and many other prosperous corporations. He was a director and vice-president of the Cedar Hill Cemetery Association of Hartford.

Mr. Fairfield was a director of the Hartford Board of Trade from the time of its organization, and was secretary of that board from June 7, 1907, until the time of his death. He was always a zealous worker in the municipal development of his city and was long identified with the city government. He was an energetic member of the city park board for twelve years, and president of that board in 1901. He was a prominent Republican and recently declined nomination for representative owing to the already great demands upon his limited strength. In his younger days he served his city three times as councilman.

A thorough and enthusiastic traveler, Mr. Fairfield enjoyed an extended European trip during which he was received by many men of distinction, and took part in court life abroad. At the time of the Vienna Exposition in 1873 he represented American manufacturing interests and made a six months' sojourn in Vienna.

In appreciation of his many inventions for the improvement of sewing machines, Mr. Fairfield was chosen to write up and illustrate the industry at Vienna. His research covered all countries and was published by the State Department at Washington in 1875. One of the results of this important work was the medal awarded to Mr. Fairfield by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

In spite of his great success and prosperity, George A. Fairfield retained his modest, straightforward, candid manner and his simple tastes. He was a man of great strength of character, even disposition and delightful geniality. He took a great interest in the schools and Sunday-school, and did as much for the moral and educational as for the industrial and civic welfare of his city. A courteous acquaintance, a warm-hearted friend, a wise counsellor, a public spirited civic servant, and an able and progressive manufacturer and business man, George A Fairfield was a valuable and exemplary citizen whose place no one can ever quite fill. A man of virility of mind and body, he loved life and lived it wisely and fruitfully and successfully, meeting its close bravely and serenely.

A wife, a son, and a daughter survive Mr. Fairfield. His wife was Frances C. Moore when he married her in 1855, daughter of Charlotte and Nelson Moore. His daughter is now the wife of William Stanton Andrews, assistant cashier of the Hartford National Bank. The son is George E. Fairfield.

WILLIAM WALDO HYDE.

HYDE, WILLIAM WALDO, lawyer, ex-mayor, public man and a leading Democrat of Hartford, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, on March 25th, 1854, the son of Alvan Pinney and Francis Elizabeth Waldo Hyde. His father is well remembered as one of the most successful and distinguished members of the Connecticut bar of the last generation as well as a man well loved for his optimistic, sociable and frank personality and admired for his keen, logical intellect and honorable dealings with his fellow men. On his side William Waldo Hyde is descended from eminent New England families, including William Hyde of Norwich and the old Hyde family of Stafford. On his mother's side Mr. Hyde traces his ancestral line to Elder William Brewster and to the Averys and Eldredges of Groton, who bore important parts in the Revolution. His mother's father was Judge Loren P. Waldo of the Superior Court of Connecticut and the incumbent of many other political offices of influence and importance.

Until he reached the age of ten years William Waldo Hyde lived in the village of Tolland and attended the district schools of that town. His family then moved to Hartford and he attended the grammar schools there and prepared for college at the Hartford Public High School, completing the course in 1872. He chose Yale University for his alma mater and received his B.A. degree from that institution in 1876, in the same class as Arthur T. Hadley and many other notable men.

After leaving college Mr. Hyde spent two years in the study of law, one in his father's office at Hartford and one at Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1878. Immediately after his admission to the bar he entered the well-known law office of Waldo, Hubbard and Hyde in Hartford, of which firm his grandfather and father were members.

This firm has undergone many changes due to deaths of its members, and is now styled Gross, Hyde and Shipman. The almost

unrivalled prestige enjoyed by this old and successful law firm is in no small degree due to the efforts, ability and character of Alvan P. Hyde and his worthy son, William Waldo Hyde, now a strong factor in the firm's success and high reputation.

Always keenly and unselfishly interested in public affairs, Mr. Hyde has taken especial interest in public education. He was for some years a member of the school board and was acting school visitor for six years. This position involved untiring labor and careful judgment and was filled by Mr. Hyde with rare thoroughness and success. For many years also Mr. Hyde was president of the local board of street commissioners. From 1892 to 1894 he was mayor of Hartford and in that capacity acquitted himself with great tact and credit, having always at heart the best interests of the people. He is an ardent and consistent Democrat but has held few offices of a strictly political nature.

William Waldo Hyde is a member of the Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, the Improved Order of Red Men, Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Farmington Country Club, the University Club of New York, the Yale Club of New York, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Nayassett Club of Springfield, Mass. He is a member of the South Congregational Church.

In 1877 Mr. Hyde married his high school classmate, Helen Eliza Watson, daughter of the late George W. Watson of Hartford. Two children have been born of this union, Elizabeth, born 1878, and Alvan Waldo, born 1880; also two grandchildren, Helen Waldo and Elizabeth Howard, twin daughters of Alvan Waldo Hyde, born October 22d, 1906.

Frank K. Hallock

FRANK KIRKWOOD HALLOCK.

HALLOCK, FRANK KIRKWOOD, M.D., A.M., medical director and proprietor of Cromwell Hall, the health school for nervous invalids at Cromwell, Middlesex County, Connecticut, one of New England's most successful nerve specialists and one of the leading physicians in his state, was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, on August 18th, 1860. His father was the late Dr. Winthrop B. Hallock, whom he succeeded as head of Cromwell Hall and whose career is sketched elsewhere in this book. On his father's side Dr. Frank K. Hallock traces his ancestry to Peter Hallock, who emigrated from England in 1640 and landed at Hallock's Neck, Long Island, while on the maternal side he is descended from John Kent, who was born in England and came to Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1645.

The Kent family has been a noted one in the annals of New England. Dr. Hallock's great-grandfather, William Austin Kent, was one of the foremost citizens of New Hampshire, and his brother, Edward Kent, was governor of Maine. General Lafayette made his headquarters at the home of the former in Concord during his visit to New Hampshire in 1824 and his son, Colonel William Kent, commanded the militia which escorted him through the state.

His mother was Mary Kirkwood Kent Hallock and her influence on his moral and spiritual life was as strong and lasting as his father's was on his intellectual life and on the choice of his profession. Other important factors in shaping his mental tendencies in youth were exerted by the reading in which he took such an intelligent and constant interest, the influence of the works of Emerson and Wordsworth being particularly strong.

As his father was a physician and army surgeon, Dr. Hallock's youth was spent almost entirely in hospitals and institutions and in a variety of localities. He prepared for college at the Middletown High School, as his father was then assistant physician at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. He graduated from high school in 1877, the year in which his father founded Cromwell Hall. He then

entered Wesleyan University in Middletown, where he received his A.B. degree in 1882 and his A.M. degree in 1885. During the same period, from 1882 to 1885, he took the medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he received his M.D. degree in 1885.

The next four years after he obtained his medical degree, Dr. Hallock spent in still more advanced professional study, consisting of two years of hospital service as interne of the New York Hospital, and two years of study abroad under the leading specialists of Europe. Thus he spent eleven years in study and preliminary experience before actually settling down to the practice of his profession.

In 1889, on his return from Europe, Dr. Hallock located in Cromwell Hall as his father's assistant, being at that time in his twenty-ninth year. In 1896 he persuaded his father to change the policy of the institution by eliminating the insane and thus limiting the admission of patients to nervous and general invalids. The new plan proved most satisfactory and for a number of years Cromwell Hall was the only institution of its kind in the state not receiving insane cases. This radical change was the first step in the development of a unique institution, probably the first of its kind in this country. In addition to the hygienic treatment afforded by the ordinary sanatorium, Cromwell Hall gives a system of outdoor living guided by "plain-talk" psychotherapy which is virtually an education along both mental and physical lines. It is truly a *health school*. Since his father's death in the autumn of 1898, Dr. Hallock has been medical director and proprietor of this successful institution for the treatment of nervous invalidism.

Dr. Frank K. Hallock was one of the founders of the Middlesex Hospital of Middletown. He was secretary of that hospital from 1895 to 1907 and is still a director of the institution. Under Gov. Coffin he served as examiner in lunacy and under Gov. Roberts he served as a member of the commission to establish an epileptic colony under state control. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Neurological Association, the Alumni Association of the New York Hospital, the New York Neurological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For many years Dr. Hallock has been a director of the Cromwell Dime Savings Bank. He was elected president of that bank in 1903 but resigned in 1907 to respond more fully to the pressure of professional duties. He is a director of the Cromwell Cemetery Association and president of the Belden Library Association of Cromwell. For seventeen years he served on the Cromwell School Board, first as secretary and then as chairman. He is a member of the Middletown Club, the University Club, Yacht Club, Arawana Golf Club, and Middlesex County Historical Society, all of Middletown, and of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York and the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 81, A. F. and A. M. Since 1894 he has been an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Wesleyan University. In politics he is a Republican. He is an enthusiastic advocate of outdoor recreation and especially enjoys yachting and camping.

On May 7th, 1890, Dr. Hallock married Kate Camp Avery of Boston, Massachusetts. Five children have been born of this union: Winthrop Avery, Abraham Avery, Mary, Leonard Avery and Elizabeth.

WINTHROP BAILEY HALLOCK.

HALLOCK, WINTHROP BAILEY, M.D., late physician and surgeon, founder and first proprietor of Cromwell Hall, Connecticut's famous health school for nervous invalids, was born in Utica, New York, on February 2d, 1838, and died on September 24th, 1898. He was a direct descendant of Peter Hallock, who came from England and settled at Hallock's Neck, Long Island, in 1640. Another early ancestor, the one for whom Dr. Hallock was named, was the Rev. Winthrop Bailey of Deerfield, Massachusetts. The parents of Dr. Winthrop Bailey Hallock were Samuel Titus and Sarah Bailey Hallock. His father was a lawyer who was circuit judge at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Farm chores and other duties and pleasures of country life filled Winthrop B. Hallock's time in boyhood. After a suitable preparatory education he entered medical college and received his M.D. degree in 1864. From 1862 to 1865 he was a medical cadet and surgeon in the United States Army, being stationed at various hospitals, including the Long Island Hospital. He also served in the professional capacity in Central Park, at David's Island and at Fortress Monroe.

In 1867 Dr. Hallock became first assistant physician at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown. After ten years in that hospital he resigned in 1877 and established Cromwell Hall, at Cromwell, Connecticut. This famous institution was first intended for the treatment of nervous and mild mental disorders and was the second private sanatorium in the state. The policy of the institution was changed in 1896, after which only nervous and general invalids were admitted and for a number of years Cromwell Hall was the only institution of its kind in Connecticut which did not treat mental cases. Dr. W. B. Hallock remained at the head of the Hall until his death, in September, 1898, after which his son, Frank K., assumed the management, as is related in his sketch in this book.

Dr. W. B. Hallock married Mary Kirkwood Kent in 1859 and by this marriage had a son, his successor, Frank K. Hallock, and a daughter, Mrs. William P. Couch, who survive him.

PHINEAS HENRY INGALLS.

INGALLS, PHINEAS HENRY, M.D., M.A., physician and surgeon and one of Connecticut's foremost gynecologists, is a resident of Hartford, where his large and successful practice of medicine and surgery centers, and where he is well known in social and church circles as well as in professional organizations. He is the son of Dr. Phineas Ingalls, a physician, and Ruth Elder Ingalls. His grandfather, the first Phineas Ingalls, was an early settler of Maine and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. A still earlier paternal ancestor was Edmund Ingalls, who emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts, where the city of Lynn now is, about 1621. Through his mother Dr. Ingalls is descended from the Elder and Mosher families, who settled in Maine about 1730 and were direct descendants of Josias Cook, who came over in the *Mayflower*. They were the original settlers of the little town of Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine, where the doctor was born on April 18th, 1856, and where his early boyhood was spent.

After completing the rudimentary education of the village school of Gorham, Phineas H. Ingalls entered the High School in Portland, Maine, where he prepared for college. He next entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1877. The following three years he spent in the study of medicine, both in the offices of prominent Portland physicians and in courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1880.

Immediately after receiving his medical degree, that is, in March, 1880, Dr. Ingalls began the active practice of his profession as house surgeon of the Woman's Hospital in New York. In March, 1882, he settled in Hartford, which has been his home and the center of his eminent practice ever since that time. Since 1884 he has been visiting gynecologist to the Hartford Hospital. In 1885 his alma mater, Bowdoin College, bestowed upon him the well-merited honorary degree of A. M. It was in 1885 also, on May 13th, that Dr. Ingalls married

Mary Helen Beach, daughter of J. Watson Beach of Hartford. In June, 1886, a son, Phineas, was born, who died in infancy.

Since locating in Hartford Dr. Ingalls has been very active and prominent in matters connected with his profession and in more general affairs. In 1883 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Connecticut National Guard and was promoted to adjutant in December, 1884, and to brigade inspector in 1890. He resigned in 1892. From 1895 to 1899 he was on the city board of police commissioners.

Dr. Ingalls is a member of many organizations — professional, fraternal, social and patriotic. These include the city, county and state medical societies, the American Gynecological Association, and Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital of New York, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the Bowdoin Alumni Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Hartford Club, the Country Club, and the Hartford Yacht Club. He is a Republican in political allegiance. In creed he is an Episcopalian and is a member and supporter of Christ Church, Hartford, and greatly interested in the development of the church. Golf and travel are his favorite recreations. He has made several trips abroad and counts them as the best possible relaxation from a strenuous practice.

Early in his professional career as a gynecologist, Dr. Ingalls began to contribute to the literature of his special branch of medicine and surgery and his reputation as a writer is as great and as fruitful in the advancement of his line of work as are his successful practice and surgical achievements. Chief among his medical papers are the following: "Non-Surgical Treatment of Anteflexion" (published in the *New York Medical Journal* in 1886); "Damages of Parturition and their Repairs"; "Uterine Cancer"; "Sloughing Fibroids of the Uterus"— Proceedings of the American Gynecological Society in 1891; "Successful Cases of Cæsarian Section," *American Journal of Obstetrics,* 1892. His surgical operations have been numerous and signally successful, many of them being of great importance to the development of surgical gynecology. Nearly twenty-five years of hospital and private practice, together with rare surgical skill, facility in diagnosis and thoroughness in all his work, have made Dr. Phineas H. Ingalls highly successful and widely honored as a physician and surgeon and he is justly regarded as the leading gynecologist of his community.

George A. Knight

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

KNIGHT, GEORGE HENRY, M.D., M.A., physician, state representative, and superintendent of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, Litchfield County, is a native and lifelong resident of that village. He was born there on November 24th, 1855. His father, Dr. Henry Martin Knight, was a most skillful and competent physician, who held for many years the position now occupied by his son. He was member of the State Legislature in 1856. His wife, the present Dr. Knight's mother, was Mary Fitch Phelps Knight. To her George H. Knight still attributes the strongest and best influences upon his life. The Knight family is a very old and honorable one and dates back to the sturdiest English stock and the staunchest New England settlers.

The two absorbing interests of George H. Knight's boyhood were farm work and school work. He attended the local schools until he was ready for college. He then entered Yale University with the class of 1877 and took two years of the course. He afterward studied medicine at the University Medical College in New York and received his doctor's degree in 1880. (His degree of M.A. is an honorary one conferred upon him by Yale University in 1902.)

As soon as he had completed his medical course, Dr. Knight accepted the superintendency of the State Institute for Feeble Minded Children at Faribault, Minnesota. After his father's death he was urged to assume control of the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, which he did in 1885. He has acted in this capacity ever since with the utmost devotion and success. He is widely honored not only for being an able physician, but still more for the untiring devotion which he gives to a work as difficult and self-sacrificing as it is noble and necessary. He gives himself solely to the work and has few outside ties. He is a Republican in politics and represented Salisbury in the Legislature in 1907 and 1909. He attends the Congregational Church. For outdoor recreation he enjoys tennis and golf.

On September 16th, 1879, Dr. Knight married Kate M. Brannon of New York City. They have one child, Gertrude M. Knight.

GEORGE ALBERT LEWIS.

LEWIS, GEORGE ALBERT, president of the Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company and of the Naugatuck National Bank and one of Naugatuck's most successful and prominent business men, was born in Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 11th, 1843. His parents were Samuel J. and Mary E. Lewis. His father, a leading citizen of Naugatuck, was the organizer of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company of that place and its president until his death in 1858. He was a man of unusual ability, perseverance and energy and his character exerted a strong influence on his son's life, perhaps all the stronger because the boy's mother died when he was but seven years old. On the paternal side Mr. Lewis is descended from Jean Louis, a French Huguenot, who was knighted for bravery on the battlefield by Henry of Navarre. He left his native country for Sandwich, England, and later came to America on the ship "Hercules" in 1635. He then adopted the English spelling and became John Lewis. Mr. Lewis' maternal progenitor in this country was William Lewis, who came from England to Boston on the ship "Planter" in 1632 and afterwards settled in Farmington, Connecticut.

Delicate health and a tendency to pulmonary trouble debarred the boy George Lewis from many youthful pleasures and activities. His physician ordered an out-of-door life and he spent all of his vacations from the ages of twelve to fifteen on a farm, doing regular work as well as enjoying much play and sport as he began to grow stronger. He learned the advantages of routine work and was ready to do whatever came to hand and to do it well. From the time he was seven until he was ten he attended a boarding school in New Haven and the following six years he studied in the schools of Naugatuck, including the High School. He then entered the Colton School in Middletown, intending to prepare for Yale, but delicate health obliged him to abandon the idea of a college course.

His start in business came early in 1860 soon after he left school

Geo. A. Lewis

and in a most interesting and indicative way. After his father's death young Lewis was put under the guardianship of his uncle, Thomas Lewis, a large woolen manufacturer and president of the Tuttle Manufacturing Company. It happened that Mr. Moses Camp, one of the proprietors of the largest store in Winsted, had a business appointment with Mr. Thomas Lewis at the Tuttle Manufacturing Company's office at Union City, and when Mr. Lewis arrived he was accompanied by his young ward, George A. Lewis. During the interview the office fire needed attention and the lad replenished it so deftly and quietly that Mr. Camp was greatly attracted to him and as a result, upon his return to Winsted, spoke of the incident to his brother, Mr. Caleb Camp, then managing partner of the firm of M. & C. J. Camp and Company. He sent for young Lewis and at the interview arrangements were made for him to enter the employ of the firm, thus giving him precedence over a long list of applicants. He served a three years' apprenticeship with the Camps, at the end of which he left to serve as clerk to Captain Bradley D. Lee, commissary of subsistence during the Civil War. In 1864 Mr. Lewis joined Captain Lee in Washington and went with him to Harrisburg, where they remained several months.

Upon coming of age Mr. Lewis came into possession of a comfortable fortune left by his father, but he was determined to prove himself independent of an inherited competence and sought employment in the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company organized by his father. He was enrolled as a bookkeeper in that company in December, 1864, and gave ten years of diligent and faithful service in that capacity. At the end of that decade its manager was failing in health, and in consequence the financial condition of the company began to decline. Mr. Lewis was then made treasurer and manager, and afterwards, upon the death of Gov. English, became president of the company. He held this office until 1898, when he became president of the Beacon Falls Rubber Company, his present responsible position. In 1883, when the Naugatuck National Bank was organized, Mr. Lewis' business ability and integrity received further recognition by his being offered the presidency of that bank and he has been annually re-elected to that office ever since.

Mr. Lewis has never had time or desire for political honors, but is a loyal and consistent Republican. He is a Knight Templar though

no longer active in Masonic affairs. He has been a member of the Union League Club of New York since 1879. He is an active member and liberal supporter of the Congregational Church. His one fad is riding and driving and he understands and enjoys a good horse. He has been twice married, in 1867 to Emma Francis Lewis, a daughter of Thomas Lewis of Naugatuck, by whom he had one son, Tracy S. Lewis, now treasurer and general manager of the Beacon Falls Rubber Company, and in 1900 to Harriet Frances Rossiter, daughter of Stephen Farley Rossiter of Claremont, New Hampshire. By this second marriage he has one child, George Albert Lewis, Jr.

It is to the excellent business training under Mr. Caleb Camp that Mr. Lewis attributes his first incentives to succeed in life. With that start and by attention to details, perseverance, application and strict honesty he has made his way to the top. In his own words, "Close application to business with straightforward methods is about the only way to win."

Walter S. Lewis

WALTER S. LEWIS.

LEWIS, WALTER S., at the time of his death the oldest and most prominent merchant in Torrington, Conn., was born in New Haven, February 21st, 1833, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Bradley) Lewis, respectively natives of New Haven and East Haven. The Lewis family is of Welsh origin. The grandfather, Charles Lewis, who was a farmer in Southington, Connecticut, where other members of the family settled at an early date, spent most of his active life in that town, passing his last years practically retired in New Haven, where he died at the age of 97 in 1868.

Charles Lewis, the father of Walter S., followed the sea for a livelihood, as captain of a coasting vessel. He also retired to New Haven in his old age and died there in his seventy-third year. He was three times married. His first wife, who was a member of the large family of William Bradley of East Haven, died in New Haven at the age of 34. She was the mother of four children, one of whom is living, namely, Henry, a bit manufacturer.

Walter S. Lewis, left motherless when he was four years old, was taken care of by his grandfather and aunts. He received a good education, attending the city schools and studying at the Lancastrian School of John E. Lowell. In December, 1849, when he was sixteen years of age, he went to work as a clerk for A. G. Bradford of Torrington, who kept a country store, where he remained for five years. In 1855, with a partner, he started a general store in the Granite Block. At that time Torrington was a small village with few stores and little competition. After spending ten years conducting this establishment, he purchased his partner's interest and removed to the Allen House, later returning to the granite building, where he remained five years. He then moved into the building which he occupied during the remainder of his life, a two-story structure 125 feet deep and 45 feet wide, specially erected by him to meet the demand of his business. When he first opened here he had a fine stock of groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes and notions; but in 1891 he disposed of all

but the dry goods and carpet lines, buying direct from the New York and Boston markets. Mr. Lewis had been in business 40 years, and was consequently at the time of his death the oldest merchant in that town, as well as one of the oldest in the country. He had seen Torrington grow from a small village to a flourishing manufacturing place. His business kept pace with Torrington, holding its own through many changes and entitling him to be ranked with the leading merchants of the place, though the number of his competitors was yearly increasing. His store was the finest in the town and one of the largest and finest in that part of the state. Mr. Lewis was also a stockholder and director of the Excelsior Needle Company and the Torrington Electric Light Company, a stockholder in the Torrington Water Company, the Union Hardware Company, and the Eagle Bicycle Company.

On November 29th, 1855, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Mary J. Wooding of Torrington. Her father, who was a farmer in Torrington, died at the age of 74. His wife, who was a native of New Hartford, died at the home of her daughter, aged 74 years. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had two children, both of whom received a liberal education. They were Lizzie W. and Charles W. The former attended the seminaries at Rye and Pittsfield. She is the wife of Wm. Mertz, who is now the proprietor of the store previously conducted by her father. Charles Lewis attended the Cheshire Military Academy and a commercial school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was engaged in his father's establishment but has now retired.

In politics Mr. Lewis was a Democrat. He was always actively interested in the growth of the town, and filled many offices, serving for some time as a warden of the borough. He was a Congregationalist in religion. He was a man who commanded the respect of all who knew him. His death occurred on April 16th, 1897.

Charles D. Rice.

CHARLES DELOS RICE.

RICE, CHARLES DELOS, superintendent of the Underwood Typewriter Company and mechanical inventor, is one of Connecticut's foremost manufacturers as well as a leader in municipal, social and business life in Hartford. He was born in Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, on April 15th, 1859, the son of Benjamin and Harriet Malvina Bridges Rice.

As his father was a school teacher and his mother a woman of keen intellect and high ideals, Charles Rice had every incentive to self-culture and naturally formed studious habits in youth. Although the family circumstances necessitated his leaving school at the early age of twelve, he continued studies of personal choice for many years thereafter. Even earlier than that, at the age of eight, in fact, he had regular tasks to perform, which stimulated ambitions toward substantial accomplishments that have been of lasting benefit to him.

Following the bent of his early preference for scientific study and experiment, his first work in life was of a mechanical nature and began in 1871 when as a twelve year old boy he did routine or repetition work in an Auburn factory. He subequently went through with every stage of factory work, becoming trained mechanic, foreman, mechanical engineer and superintendent. After engaging in the various classes of mechanical pursuits for sixteen years he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to act as foreman in the factory of the Yost Writing Machine Company. Three years later, in 1890, he became chief engineer for the Pope Manufacturing Company. In 1901 he went to Bayonne, New Jersey, to be general superintendent of the Underwood Typewriter Company. Upon his farsighted suggestion the plant of the Underwood Company was moved to Hartford that same year, the step being engineered to completion through Mr. Rice's capable personal management. The standing and the products of the Underwood Typewriter Company are too well known to be restated here and proclaim for themselves the business ability, mechanical

knowledge and industrial prominence of its successful superintendent.

Since 1888 Mr. Rice has taken out many valuable patents pertaining to machinery and devices for the manufacture of metal parts included in bicycles and typewriters. These comprise forging machinery, gear cutting machines, drilling machines and many other mechanical contrivances of great use and importance. Mr. Rice's interest in mechanical progress and industrial growth is by no means confined to his own industry, for he is an active member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, and the Hartford Business Men's Association. He has been second and first vice-president of the last named and vice-president and president of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County. He has also been a member of the Hartford Board of Trade.

In 1906 Mr. Rice served his city as common councilman. At present he is a member of the board of school visitors. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Republican Club of Hartford.

Socially Mr. Rice is a member of the Hartford Club, the Automobile Club of Hartford, and the Society of the Cayugas of New York City. He is a Mason. In creed he is a Congregationalist and is a member of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church. He is a devotee of outdoor life and finds automobiling his most pleasurable recreation at the present time, though formerly he enjoyed baseball, bicycling and driving. His family consists of a wife and one child, though two have been born to him. Mrs. Rice was Anna C. Hoagland when he married her on Christmas Day, 1882, and their daughter is Harriet Edna Rice.

Although, in his singleness of interest, Mr. Rice gives advice particularly to young men who are carving their way in factories, it is sagacious enough and practical enough to appeal to all who earnestly seek the way to success from one who has used it to open the doors wide. In his own words: "A young man, when entering factory life with ambitions to rise, should, in order to excite interest on the part of those who may have to do with his future advancement, maintain good habits and abstain from profanity or the doing of things which are distasteful in the sight of right thinking men and he should also show an eagerness to do and to learn. This, coupled with the practice of observing closely the methods of others who are

expert in whatsoever kind of work it is, will afford plenty of substance for reflection and mental training and will quite naturally serve to engage him in practices both mentally and otherwise, which will attract the notice of those above him and which will surely result in his advancement from time to time (provided, of course, he possesses fair natural ability and tact to start with). After maturity and when, through proper training and accomplishments, a substantial reputation is established, such service as might be rendered by such a person is always in demand."

ISAAC ALMARIN ALLEN, JR.

ALLEN, ISAAC A., JR., architect, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, May 22d, 1859. He is the only son of Isaac Almarin and Harriet Jane (Carrier) Allen. Of his four sisters, but one is now living, Elizabeth Ingraham (Allen) Burns, wife of Louis Burns of Pittsfield, Mass. His father is a well-to-do farmer of Enfield, and his grandfather, Chauncey Allen, was an extensive farmer and dealer in leaf tobacco, who died at the age of eighty-nine, leaving a large property. Isaac Allen, brother of Chauncey, moved from Enfield to Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, and became a prosperous farmer there; at the age of eighteen he was a colonel in the War of 1812. On his mother's side Mr. Allen is a descendant of John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. His great-great-grandmother was a sister of the three brothers Hancock, who brought a bushel of silver dollars from England, with a portion of which they bought from the Indians what is now the township of Wethersfield. His grandfather on his mother's side was Omri Gates Carrier, son of Omri and Rebeckah (Parsons) Carrier. His mother's mother, Harriet A. (Potter) Carrier, was a descendant of Captain Ephraim Pease, who entertained General George Washington at his home in Enfield. His father's mother, Mary (Pease) Allen was also a descendant of Captain Ephraim Pease. From the above we see he is a scion of good old New England stock, hence his industrious, enterprising, ambitious characteristics.

He lived at home on his father's farm and attended the Enfield and Thompsonville High Schools, until the age of twenty, when he went to New Haven and learned the carpenter's trade with the contracting firm of Kinney & Phelps. He became an expert workman and was given charge of the work on many large buildings. He spent many of his evenings until late at night drawing plans of buildings with a view to entering an architect's office. From 1879 to 1886 his business compelled him to change his place of residence, and he worked at New Haven, Glen Island, New York, Stony Creek, Ansonia,

Isaac N. Allin, Jr.

Bridgeport, and other towns. In January, 1884, he entered the architectural office of David R. Brown of New Haven, Conn., and stayed about one year. There being but little work in the office at that time, he returned to work at his trade. In 1886 he returned to Enfield, at his father's request, and built several buildings, also at times working on his father's farm. In March, 1889, he re-entered the architectural office of David R. Brown of New Haven. One year later he secured a position with Frederick S. Newman, architect, at Springfield, Mass. So marked was his progress, that in 1891 his employer sent him to open a branch office in Philadelphia, which was later Mr. Newman's main office. In 1893 Mr. Newman sent him to Hartford, Connecticut, to superintend the construction of the Ballerstein Building, and at the same time to open a branch office. Three years later he bought out Mr. Newman's interest there and has since conducted the business himself. His success was assured from the start, for he had an advantage over others in his business, in that he was lavishly endowed with natural talent for the work in which he engaged. He has planned many of the city's stores, business buildings, factories, banks, apartment houses, engine houses, residences, etc., etc. Up to the present time he has furnished plans and specifications for nearly seven hundred different buildings in Hartford, neighboring towns and states.

A few of the most prominent ones built or remodeled are Sage-Allen & Company's store and office buildings, and those of Jerome E. Sage, Brown, Thomson & Company, Wise, Smith & Company, G. Fox & Company, C. S. Hills & Company, Henry Kohn & Sons, Wm. G. Simmons Corporation, Chas. Dillon, Hills Block, Goodwin Drug Company, Phœnix National Bank, Hartford Fire Insurance Company's addition, Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Underwood Typewriter factories, Johns-Pratt Company's factories; Hartford Rubber Works, Hartford *Courant* office, Northeast School, Southwest School, R. Ballerstein residence, Mary R. Storrs residence, I. Wise residence, E. C. Linn residence, Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., Allyn House, Hartford Opera House entrance, Parsons Theatre entrance, S. S. Sanford Building, Bridgeport, Conn., and hundreds of others.

Mr. Allen was married September 9th, 1890, to Mary Elizabeth Willson of Thompsonville, Conn., daughter of Daniel Sumner and Nancy (Gaylord) Willson. They have three children: Willson, born

in Enfield, August 17th, 1891; Charles Almarin, born in Hartford, June 23d, 1894; Grace Elizabeth Allen, born in Hartford, June 25th, 1898.

He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M.; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17; Wolcott Council, No. 1; Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Connecticut Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S.; a noble of the Mystic Shrine in Sphinx Temple; Sphinx Temple Band; Oasis Club; Hartford Business Men's Association; Hartford Board of Trade, and Putnam Phalanx.

Wm D Goodman

WILLIAM DAVID JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM DAVID, architect, of Hartford, was born in Staffordville, Tolland County, Connecticut, on November 13th, 1863. His parents were David E. Johnson and Moranda Colburn Johnson. After acquiring an elementary education in the local district schools and two years at Woodstock Academy, he went to New Haven to prepare for college in the New Haven High School. He graduated from this school in 1884 and then entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated from the department of mechanical engineering in 1886, receiving the prize for scholarship in that department.

The first five years after he left Yale, Mr. Johnson spent as a civil engineer in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. At the end of that time, that is, about seventeen years ago, he gave up engineering and began the practice of architecture with Mr. T. Alden Curtis, under the firm name of Curtis and Johnson. In the profession of architecture he has had marked success and his talent is evinced in practical qualities as well as in artistic taste.

Most of Mr. Johnson's work has centered in and around Hartford and his office is in that city. He is president of the corporation, formed in April, 1908, and known as W. D. Johnson, Incorporated, Architects. In 1905 he was chosen to design a large number of buildings and apartments for the American Real Estate Company of New York and this extensive undertaking necessitated his opening a branch office in New York. He maintained this office for nearly three years, but since the completion of this commission he has deemed it both wise and necessary to devote all of his time to his Hartford office.

The buildings which Mr. Johnson has designed amount to over five hundred in number and include schools, theatres, residences, churches, missions and hospital. He has been special architect for the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for about fifteen years, and has designed all of the newer buildings of that institution. Some of his important contracts have been the following: Congregate dining hall,

seating 1,600, and theatre, seating 1,400, for the Connecticut Insane Hospital; High School, and H. G. Hubbard School, Middletown; Holbrook Street and Gordon Street schools, Ansonia; First District School, Bristol; Northwest and Arsenal District schools, Hartford; Memorial Baptist Church, City Mission, and Open Hearth Mission; organ case of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford; chapel of the first Congregational Society in Connecticut, at Windsor; chapel of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Middletown; Murray Department Store and City Hall, Ansonia; residences of Hon. Geo. P. McLean, Simsbury, T. McDonald Russell and Clarence Bacon, Middletown, Major C. B. Andrus, Hartford.

His designs are always carefully adapted to the surroundings, practical in their detail of construction and capable of execution within the financial limits set by his patrons, a rare characteristic of truly artistic architects. He enjoys great advantage in being an engineer and an architect, as all of his buildings bear substantial witness.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, of the Baptist Social Union of Connecticut, and the Hartford Baptist Union; of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford, and of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the First Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican and an advocate of conscientious voting and clean politics.

On December 15th, 1887, Mr. Johnson married Miss Carrie L. Webster. One child, a son, Roy Webster Johnson, has been born of this union. Mr. Johnson makes his home in Hartford the year around but his work extends all over the state and through a still wider territory, for some of his finest buildings are in New Jersey and New York states. His offices are at No. 26 State Street, Hartford, and his residence is at 174 Bond Street, Hartford.

GEORGE WALDO CORBIN.

CORBIN, GEORGE WALDO, deceased, was an ex-mayor of New Britain, president of the Union Manufacturing Company, of the Corbin Brothers Company, and of the People's Savings Bank, treasurer of the Corbin-Church Company and of the Dean Steel Die Company, and a prominent participant in public affairs. He was born in New Britain on March 4th, 1859, and died there November 30th, 1908. His father was Waldo Corbin, one of the brothers who were early associated in the organization of the Corbin manufacturing industry in New Britain, having been a partner in the firm of P. & F. Corbin from 1852 to 1872. His ancestry is traceable through many generations back to Robert Corbin of Normandy and embraces many distinguished Englishmen and early Americans. Among the latter were early colonists and town officials and one valiant soldier who served in King Philip's War. The first American ancestor was Clement Corbin, who emigrated from England in 1637, and settled in New England at Muddy River, which is now called Brookline, Massachusetts. Excellent educational advantages were open to George Corbin in his youth, and his was a mind that sought and profited by every advantage. He attended the local grammar and high schools and then took a course at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

In 1878, at the age of nineteen, he left school and entered the hardware industry of which his uncle, Philip Corbin, was the organizer and head. It was only natural that his mind should turn in the industrial direction, for New Britain is primarily a manufacturing city, and the P. & F. Corbin establishment is one of the greatest of its kind in the world. The young man, fresh from college, nephew of the famous manufacturer, could easily have taken some high position in the firm had he wished to begin life in a post secured only by influence. But George W. Corbin was not that kind of man. He was of the self-reliant type, creative, enterprising, powerful and conscious of his power; a man who would have won his own way in any part

of the world in any calling. He was thorough, and realized that to master the business he must begin at the bottom. So, instead of taking an easy chair in the office, he went to work in the factory, like any other new apprentice and toiled through the several years needed to learn the business, starting first as a time keeper. The men above him recognized his ability and, to further test his qualifications as well as reward his efforts, they gave him a place on the road when he felt that he was ready for it. He was endowed with a remarkably pleasing personality and that charm of a quick wit, which never stings. He had a well developed social side, was genial and had a fund of good stories which favorably installed him in the good graces of a customer. These qualities opened the road to success which he attained by his accurate knowledge of the business and his rare sagacity. He represented a large house in a large way, and, traveling as he did, all over the country, he soon established a reputation and following in all of the big trade centers of the United States, a reputation which could justly be called national. Naturally he concentrated attention still more strongly upon the hardware business, in which his entire family was interested, and with his highly developed qualifications and unusual strength of character he became a very important factor in the upbuilding of the Corbin Cabinet Lock Comcompany, which was established as a separate company in 1882, of which George W. Corbin was manager, secretary in 1896, and then president until 1908.

Having brought the company to such a prosperous and sure-footed state that it no longer depended upon his personal leadership, and being opposed to its pending consolidation with the American Hardware Company, he left the company. He reorganized the Union Manufacturing Company, of which he became president and which immediately and consequently entered upon a period of splendid growth and prosperity. Mr. Corbin built a new plant, installed new equipment, and infused into the organization a spirit of progress that tended to the rapid expansion of the business. His great success in this executive work encouraged Mr. Corbin to form other manufacturing corporations. These were the Corbin Brothers Company, the Dean Steel Die Company, and the Corbin-Church Company, in all of which his official rank has already been stated. All have been successful because their inceptor was master of the industrial problems

and had financial backing that few other men have been able to command. The rare loyalty of the men who were so fortunate as to be chosen by him as fellow officers in the new industries was due not only to their confidence in Mr. Corbin's splendid ability and sound sense, but equally to the strong ties of devotion to a man who was not only a strong leader but a genial comrade, a generous friend, and a noble man.

Mr. Corbin's business ties outside of the Corbin industries were many and important. He was instrumental in establishing the People's Savings Bank of New Britain, and was one of its officers. He was a director of the New Britain Savings and Loan Association, and in the New Britain Realty Company. He was a trustee of the New Britain Trust Company. He was a member of the New Britain Business Men's Association.

In municipal politics Mr. Corbin was a prominent figure. He first served his townsmen as a member of the common council and later as a fire commissioner. He was one of the leaders of the Republican party in New Britain, but believed in the best man for any position rather than in extreme partisanship. In 1894 he was elected mayor of New Britain by 207 votes, after an exciting campaign against the Citizens' party, the "local Tammany." Mr. Corbin discharged the duties of mayor faithfully and capably, as well as independently. He refused renomination and all further political honors until 1906, when he was unanimously nominated for state senator, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. He took an active part in the work done by the city school board up to the time of his death.

Though his greatest pleasure was in home life, Mr. Corbin had many social ties and was a member of many clubs and societies. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and was a member of Harmony Lodge, F. and A. M.; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine; Phoenix Lodge, I. O. O. F.; St. Elmo Lodge, Knights of Pythias; New Britain Council, O. U. A. M.; Mattabassett Tribe, O. R. M.; Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., and Chamberlain Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. He was a member of the New Britain Club, the Hartford Club, the Hardware Club of New York, Maple Hill Golf Club, the Kenilworth Club, and the Seneca Club. His eloquence, rare sense of humor and popularity made him a much sought after speaker on social occasions.

In spite of his multitudinous business and social interests Mr. Corbin was devoted to his home life, and his domestic associations were very happy and dear to him. On October 17th, 1883, he was married to Miss Lean Harriet Kelley, daughter of Henry R. and Sarah J. Kelley. They had four daughters, all of whom survive him: Florence May, Helen Emily, Ruth Kelley and Constance Georgiana. He also leaves two brothers: William H. Corbin, state savings and loan commissioner; Albert F. Corbin, vice-president of the Union Manufacturing Company; and a sister, Miss Adele Corbin.

F. C. Pierson
Cromwell
Conn

ANDREW NELS PIERSON.

PIERSON, ANDREW NELS, floriculturist, proprietor and manager of the greenhouses at Cromwell, Middlesex County, Connecticut, is one of the successful citizens of the Nutmeg State who was born in a foreign land. His birthplace was the town of Stro, Skone County, Sweden, and the date of his birth was September 1st, 1850. His parents were Nels Pierson, a teacher, and Hannah Pierson, both noble minded, religious people who exerted a marked influence upon their son's intellectual and moral development.

Andrew N. Pierson's early boyhood was spent in the country. He attended the local school until he reached the age of ten and after that time he was obliged to confine his school attendance to evening classes. Between the ages of ten and fourteen he earned his bread as a shepherd boy, and at fourteen he began his apprenticeship as a florist. He was fond of reading whenever the chance offered, and was a devoted student of the Bible, which is still his best loved and most used book.

He came to America in 1869 and located first in the town of Southington, Connecticut, where he resided for about two years. In 1872 Mr. Pierson engaged in a florist's partnership at Cromwell, his associate being B. B. Barber. After six years he began business for himself and was sole proprietor until 1908, when his well known floricultural business became incorporated. He has built up a business second to none both for the quantity and quality of the flowers handled. His success as a florist is due not only to his fine business methods, admirable management, and strict integrity, but also to his intense love and personal interest in flowers and their culture. Floriculture is not only his life work but his greatest pleasure in life. At the time his business was incorporated his establishment was the largest of its kind east of Chicago, and its growth continues with increasing rapidity.

The qualities he deems most essential to success are temperance,

industry and frugality. Add to these singleness of purpose and loving concentration to one's life work and we have the secret of his success.

On March 29th, 1876, Mr. Pierson was married to Margaret Stewart Allison, daughter of William P. Allison and Emily Miller Allison, of Middetown, Connecticut. Four chidren have been born of this union of whom two are now living: Wallace R. Pierson, who is associated with his father in the management of his extensive business; and Emily M. Pierson, who was graduated at Vassar College and afterwards took a postgraduate course in Columbia University.

In religious convictions Mr. Pierson believes in "the atonement sacrifice of Jesus Christ; that death (extinction of being) is the penalty for sin; that Jesus was made a little lower than the angels (a perfect man) for the suffering of death, thus tasting death and meeting the claims of divine justice for every man. This secured for every human being an opportunity through enlightenment and a trial, to attain everlasting life on the human plane. The church is constituted of those who in this Gospel age become enlightened respecting God's plan and who, through faith in the atonement sacrifice pass from the divine sentence of death unto life; and by consecration give up the attainment of everlasting life on the human plane, to secure, through following in the footsteps of Christ unto death a divine nature and a heavenly inheritance with Christ their head. The judgment or trial day of the church is during the whole of the gospel age. This grand feature of the divine plan will be followed by a thousand-year day, when a full knowledge of God's purposes for man will be granted to every human being. At the beginning of this period, the Old Testament overcomers will be resurrected to perfect human conditions; and before it is over, the residue of mankind will have been awakened from death, brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth, as contained in the Holy Scriptures, and be given an opportunity, through trial, to obtain everlasting life in the earth made like Edenic Paradise. This great judgment, or trial, day will be under the divine government centered in the divine Christ and the glorified church. All the wicked or incorrigible — those who refuse to come into harmony with the divine government — will be destroyed in the second death."

He has had these views the last ten years, and accredits this belief to a work called "Studies in Scripture," issued at Brooklyn Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chas. I. Treadway

CHARLES TERRY TREADWAY.

TREADWAY, CHARLES TERRY, president of the Bristol National Bank, treasurer of the New Departure Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Horton Manufacturing Company, and a director in a number of Bristol's leading industries, is also a leader in political, social, educational and religious affairs of that town. He represents a family which has been prominent in the industrial life of Connecticut for many years and includes many distinguished names. His great-great-grandfather was Eli Terry, Senior, the pioneer of the clock industry in this state. Mr. Treadway's father (whose biography appears in Volume 2 of this work) was Charles Seth Treadway, late banker, manufacturer, state representative and treasurer of the town of Bristol, in whose footsteps in the paths of business success and good citizenship he has closely followed, especially in his position as president of the Bristol National Bank. Mr. Treadway's mother was Margaret Terry Treadway, who died in his infancy. He was born September 8th, 1877.

He was of a studious, thoughtful nature and desired and obtained a thorough and advanced education. He completed elementary courses at the Federal Hill School in Bristol in 1891 and then took the full course at the Bristol High School, graduating in 1895. He also did a year of college preparatory work at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1895 and '6. He then entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of B.A. He then spent six months traveling abroad.

In December, 1900, Mr. Treadway entered upon his business career as treasurer of the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol, which office he still holds. After his father's death in 1905 he was elected vice-president and director of the Bristol National Bank. After the death of Edward B. Dunbar in May, 1907, Mr. Treadway was elected president of the bank and had the distinction of being the youngest bank president in Connecticut, being then under thirty years of age. In executive ability and experience and sagacity

in matters of finance he was as mature as many far older men and had the advantage of an unusual training under his capable father.

Mr. Treadway is interested in many other corporations of importance in the business life of Bristol, being treasurer of the Horton Manufacturing Company and a director in the following organizations: The Bristol Water Company, the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company, the Bristol Brass Company, the American Silver Company, and the Bristol Manufacturing Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Bristol Savings Bank.

For four years Mr. Treadway was secretary of the Bristol High School Committee. He is at present chairman of the Republican Town Committee and has done splendid work in strengthening that party. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M., of Pequabuck Chapter, R. A. M., of Ionic Council, R. and S. M., of Washington Commandery, K. T., No. 1, of the Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of the Yale Club of New York, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Farmington Country Club. He is a loyal and devoted member of the Congregational Church, being bred in the faith of that body. He is fond of outdoor life in many forms and is an enthusiastic devotee of golf, walking, horseback riding and automobiling.

Mr. Treadway's family consists of a wife and two sons, named Charles Terry Treadway, Jr., and Graham Richards Treadway. His marriage took place on June 4th, 1902, and his wife's maiden name was Isabella Graham Richards.

Few men make their mark in the world as early in life as Charles T. Treadway. The secret of his success lies in his guiding principle of life and is of particular interest to young men coming from one of their own age. Mr. Treadway says: "In my mind one principle ever stands preëminent as our guide to success as American citizens and more especially is this principle important with a young American. He should stand unswerving in his loyalty to all those things which make for the betterment of social, ecclesiastical or material conditions. He should be at once loyal to employer and employee, to church, home and state and perhaps more than all to every truly American ideal." Mr. Treadway has found great help and benefit from private study and reading of economical treatises, financial and corporation histories and sociological literature, which have helped to fit him for leadership in the industrial and banking world and he

has also derived much culture and profit from the study of English literature. All this goes to show that diligence, industry and judicious use of time and talent in accordance with high ideals and firm purpose may win the prize of success and of place and power, at an age when many men are still apprentices in their chosen work.

CARLYLE FULLER BARNES.

BARNES, CARLYLE FULLER, treasurer of the Wallace Barnes Company, president of the C. J. Root Company, and vice-president of the Bristol Savings Bank, is also burgess of the borough of Bristol, Hartford County, Connecticut. His lineage is ancient and distinguished on both sides of the family, for he is a descendant of Thomas Barnes, who emigrated from England to Farmington, Connecticut, about 1660, and of Edward Fuller, who came to Massachusetts in the famous Mayflower. Mr. Barnes' parents were Wallace and Eliza Fuller Barnes. His father was a well-known manufacturer, founder of The Wallace Barnes Company, of Bristol, Connecticut, who held no public office except that of fire commissioner.

Bristol was a village at the time of Carlyle F. Barnes' boyhood. He was born there on December 11th, 1852, and spent his early youth in that town. He was educated at Williston Seminary, being a member of the class of 1870.

His first work in life was in the capacity of clerk in R. F. Blodgett's store in Hartford. Later he spent four years in office work in the employ of Cheney Brothers, at their Hartford office, Morgan Street, where he formed true business habits that have been lasting factors in shaping his success in industrial life.

Since leaving Cheney Brothers, Mr. Barnes has been identified with the clock spring manufacturing business founded and managed by his father and known as the Wallace Barnes Company, of Bristol. He is now treasurer of that company and president of the C. J. Root Company, of Bristol, manufacturers of brass hinges. He is vice-president of the Bristol Savings Bank. Mr. Barnes is a Republican in politics and is at present burgess of the borough of Bristol, term of 1907-1909. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. He enjoys outdoor life, his particular hobby being salmon fishing.

Carlyle F. Barnes

On October 1st, 1885, Mr. Barnes married Miss Lena Forbes, daughter of Samuel W. Forbes of Bristol.

Two children have been born to them, both now living, Fuller Forbes and Harry Clarke Barnes.

CHARLES STUART CANFIELD.

CANFIELD, CHARLES STUART, senior member of the law firm of Canfield, Judson & Pullman, was born in Bridgeport, and has always made his home in that city. He comes of good old English stock. His father, Charles Edwin Canfield, devoted himself for many years to mercantile pursuits in Bridgeport, and is now living in Nebraska, engaged in farming. His mother, Caroline Louise Osborne, who died November 6th, 1903, was a woman of superior mental attainments and beautiful Christian character. A strict adherence to the teachings of his mother has been the aim of Mr. Canfield's life.

The early education of Mr. Canfield was acquired in the public schools of his native city and in private schools under the supervision of the Rev. Guy B. Day and Warren W. Selleck, two well-known instructors of their day.

Mr. Canfield, when a boy, entered the office of the late William K. Seeley, one of the most eminent members of the Fairfield County bar, and under Mr. Seeley's able guidance was in due season admitted to the practice of law.

In 1890 a law partnership was formed by Mr. Canfield and Mr. Stiles Judson. This partnership continued for over seventeen years and was recently dissolved in order to form the new firm of Canfield, Judson & Pullman.

Politically, Mr. Canfield allied himself with the Jeffersonian Democracy, and has many times been honored by his party. He held the offices of city and town treasurer in his earlier years, and at present is a member of the park board.

Mr. Canfield's opinions on financial matters are much sought. He is a director in the People's Savings Bank. Few men are better adapted to social life than he. His friends are to be found in every walk of life. He is a leading member and ex-president of the Seaside Club. He is also a member of the Brooklawn Country Club, the Seaside Outing Club, and the Contemporary Club.

Chas. Stuart Caufield.

Mr. Canfield married Miss Alice Wooster, daughter of L. T. Wooster of Seymour, Connecticut, who died in 1907. Two children, Miss Julia Stuart Canfield and Wooster Canfield, the latter at present a student in the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, were born of this union.

On October 6th, 1908, Mr. Canfield married Mrs. Margaret E. Mooney.

CHARLES KERR.

KERR, CHARLES, treasurer and general manager of the Linonine Company, ex-mayor and president of the board of trade of Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Kingston, New York, August 7th, 1849. On the paternal side Mr. Kerr is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and on the maternal side his ancestors were Dutch. His grandfather, William Kerr, came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1812 and landed in New York, but afterwards settled in Kingston, Ulster County, New York, where he taught school, carried on a mercantile business and with his sons established, on a large scale, the first blue-stone industry in this country. Mr. Kerr's great-great-grandfather and great-grandfather on his mother's side were named Davis. They came to America from Amsterdam, Holland, before the Revolution and served under Washington during the War. Mr. Kerr's parents were John W. and Eliza Davis Kerr. His father was a merchant and sheriff of Ulster County, New York. His mother was in every way fitted for training her son, mentally and morally, in accordance with lofty ideals, and was a constant source of happiness to him.

All sorts of duties and experiences came to Charles Kerr in his boyhood, which was spent in the city of Kingston, New York. He did many odd bits of work in early youth. He was educated at the local common schools and the Kingston Academy. After leaving school he went to work in Kingston as a bookkeeper. He was under-sheriff of Ulster County, New York, from 1875 to 1878 and from 1878 to 1883 he was engaged in manufacturing books, stationery and blank-books.

In 1883 Mr. Kerr went West to act as general store keeper and purchasing agent for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, then engaged on road construction from Medicine Hat, Northwestern Territory, to Revelstoke, British Columbia. He was occupied with this undertaking for three years, at the end of which time he returned East and

Charles Kerr

conducted the lime and stone business at Marlborough, New York, on the Hudson River.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Kerr located in Danbury, Connecticut, where he spent twelve years in the drug business. His interest and success in the chemical part of the drug business encouraged him to establish himself in the manufacture of that line of goods, which he did in 1900. He was elected treasurer and general manager of the Linonine Company of Danbury, his present office. For over ten years he has been president of the Danbury board of trade. In March, 1897, he was elected mayor of Danbury and served until March, 1899, when he was reëlected and served for another period of two years.

Mr. Kerr is a Democrat in his political faith. In creed he is an Episcopalian. For recreation and relaxation he enjoys brisk walking and deems it the most sensible form of exercise. His home is at 135 Deer Hill Avenue, Danbury, and his family consists of a wife and one daughter. Mrs. Kerr's maiden name was Elizabeth Freleigh, who also comes of old Holland stock on both paternal and maternal sides, one of her ancestors, Professor Freleigh, being one of the founders of Rutgers College, New Jersey, and the date of their marrirage was February 9th, 1881.

ROBERT PARKER LEWIS.

LEWIS, ROBERT PARKER, secretary and treasurer of the Blake and Johnson Company of Waterbury, manufacturers of piano and organ hardware, screws, rivets, etc., and builders of metal working machinery, is one of the leading Republicans of that city and the present president of the Waterbury Business Men's Association. His paternal ancestry embraces three generations of soldiers: Nathaniel Lewis in the colonial service; Capt. Nathaniel Lewis, who enlisted early in the Revolution and served throughout the war, and Major Horatio Gates Lewis, who commanded the battery at the Battle of Stonington, August 9th and 10th, 1814. All of these brave men were descendants of John Lewis, recorded in Westerly as early as 1661. On the maternal side Mr. Lewis is descended from John and Dorothy Bill, whose names are on the Boston record of 1639. On this side of his ancestral tree his grandparents were Elijah Abel Bill and Angelina Margaret Hazard Bill, the latter of the well-known Rhode Island family of Hazard, dating in this country back to 1610, and embracing legislators, a governor (of Rhode Island), a mayor (of Newport), and many extensive property holders. Through his mother Mr. Lewis is also descended from the Coggeshalls and through his father from the Clarks, early colonial settlers.

The father of Robert Parker Lewis was James Stiles Lewis, a wholesale and retail grocer who was connected with Elijah A. Bill in this as well as in the occupation of contracting for government dredging and railroads. Mr. Lewis' mother was Elizabeth Dwight Bill, whose watchful care, moral and spiritual influences and practical lessons in thrift and common sense were of greatest value. He was born in Norwich, New London County, Connecticut, February 2d, 1870, and spent his entire boyhood in the town of his birth. His early education was obtained at the Broadway Grammar School in Norwich and his more advanced education consisted of a two years' course at the Norwich Free Academy. At the age of nine he began to earn his own living by delivering morning newspapers, to do which

Robt. P. Lewis.

he arose at 4.30 A. M. Later he also delivered noon and evening papers. It was healthy, out-of-door work and greatly strengthened a naturally robust constitution. He continued at it until he reached the age of sixteen.

As soon as he had completed his studies at the Norwich Free Academy, Robert Lewis went to work as office boy and assistant bookkeeper in the Norwich Nickel and Brass Works. After a year at this work, he availed himself of the opportunity of learning civil engineering in the employ of Charles E. Chandler, with whom he worked for four years. From Mr. Chandler's thorough methods, careful instruction and excellent business principles, young Mr. Lewis gained invaluable help and inspiration for his life work.

In 1890 Mr. Lewis came to Waterbury to be assistant to William A. Brackenridge (now consulting engineer for the New York State Canal Commission) in preparing plans for the union passenger station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the New York & New England Railroad. After the completion of this work Mr. Lewis spent several months as draftsman, electrician and mechanical engineer in the New England Engineering Company. From May, 1891, to November, 1898, he was draftsman, civil and mechanical engineer for the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury and acted as special assistant to Edward O. Goss, then the chief mechanical engineer of the company. In November, 1898, he entered the Blake and Johnson Company and became at once superintendent of their machinery department. In October, 1899, he was elected secretary of the company and since January, 1906, he has been secretary and treasurer with the active management of the company in his hands.

Mr. Lewis is a zealous Republican and was the first president of the Republican Club of Waterbury upon its organization in the spring of 1907, resigning at the year's expiration. Since January, 1908, he has been president of the Waterbury Business Men's Association. He is a member of Continental Lodge No. 76, F. and A. M.; Eureka Chapter No. 22, R. A. M.; Waterbury Council No. 21, R. and S. M.; Clark Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar; Doric Lodge of Perfection; Ionic Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and Corinthian Chapter, Rose Croix, all of Waterbury; Lafayette Consistory, thirty-second degree, S. P. R. S., of Bridgeport; and Sphinx Temple, A. A. O. N.

M. S., of Hartford; also the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, the Waterbury Club, the Waterbury Country Club, the Home Club of Waterbury, the Mattatuck Rod and Gun Club of Waterbury, and the Potatuck Fishing Club of Bridgeport. He is fond of all water sports, particularly yachting and all sorts of boating. He is a strong member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Waterbury.

On January 17th, 1898, Mr. Lewis married Grace Bryan Stannard. Two children, Kathleen Gilbert and Robert Stannard, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.

JAMES STAPLES.

STAPLES, JAMES, late banker, real estate dealer and prominent business man of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born in Swanville, Waldo County, Maine, on January 19th, 1824, and was descended from Peter Staples, who settled in Massachusetts, in that part which is now Kittery, Maine, about 1640. His father, Hezekiah Staples, was a sea captain and farmer. His ancestors had been sea captains, and, springing from such a race, those qualities of courage, determination and rectitude which that vocation requires and engenders, were strongly marked in him and were transmitted to his son James. His mother, Elizabeth Treat, was a typical New England mother of that day. Industrious, high minded and sympathetic, a good manager, as shown by her having the responsibility during her husband's absences at sea of conducting a large farm and bringing up a family of twelve children, she endowed her son with qualities which contributed largely to his success in life.

Mr. Staples spent his youth in Swanville, working on his father's farm in summer and attending school in winter, until he was fourteen years old. He then went to the high school at Searsport, Maine, for three terms, for two terms to the academy in Belfast, Maine, and for one term to a school at Hyannis, Maine. Desirous of having a college education, he qualified himself in the required studies and at the age of seventeen was prepared to enter, but too close application to his studies had undermined his health and he was compelled to forego the realization of this ambition. After this great disappointment he accepted a position as teacher and until he was twenty-five he taught school in winter and managed his father's farm in summer. After that time for four years he taught continuously in Belfast, Maine. In this line of work he was preëminently successful and throughout his life held the profession of the teacher in the highest esteem as one of the noblest and most useful of avocations.

In 1851 he married Harriet H. Shirly, daughter of Hugh Shirly. In the following year his wife and their infant died, and during that year three of his brothers were lost at sea and another seafaring

brother died in the West Indies. These repeated blows affected his health and led him to leave his native state, give up his chosen profession and go to Bridgeport, Connecticut.

In 1854 he embarked in the lumber business in Bridgeport, entering into copartnership with S. C. Nickerson, under the name of Staples and Nickerson. The firm did a prosperous and growing business and the future looked bright and promising, when the terrible crash of 1857 swept over the country and, with thousands of others, the firm was forced out of business.

In 1859 Mr. Staples opened a real estate office in Bridgeport, the first one in the city. His great energy and ability soon put him on the road to success, and he became the leading agent and one of the best and most consulted authorities on real estate in Bridgeport. In his later years, after he had attained a full measure of success, he was wont to say of this trying period of his career, "My friends told me I could not earn enough to season my food. I told them I was brought up in Maine and never had it very highly seasoned and I would take my chances."

In 1863 the business of fire insurance was added, Mr. Staples associating his brother George A. with him under the firm name of J. and G. A. Staples. In 1874 a banking department was opened under the name of Staples and Company, and placed in charge of Thos. R. Crutenden, one of the copartners.

In 1884 the firm of James Staples and Company, bankers, insurance and real estate agents, was formed. The members of the firm were James Staples, Philip L. Holzer and Frank T. Staples, the last named being the only son of James Staples by his union with Sarah Elizabeth, the only daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Turney) Trubee of Bridgeport, Conn., whom he married in 1858. The business of the firm prospered to such a degree that larger offices were required and in 1892 a fine banking house, known as the Staples Bank Building, was erected on the corner of State and Court Streets, where the firm, one of the principal business houses in the city, is now located.

Mr. Staples was a man of strong character. Honest, fearless, sagacious, positive, industrious, faithful to his engagements, ready to take responsibility and endowed with a clear intellect, he mastered the problems of life and rose to the highest ranks of usefulness and distinction in his community. With him to decide was to act, and once started on a course of action he pursued it with a singleness of

purpose, an indefatigable energy and a tireless persistence that assured the certain accomplishment of his object. And yet withal he was a man of genial disposition, kindly nature, a human sympathy and generous responsiveness to the needs of suffering humanity that caused his presence to shed sunshine and won for him the respect and affectionate regard of his associates.

He took an intense interest in the upbuilding of his city and the welfare of its people and was ever ready to devote himself to their service. He was one of the incorporators of the Board of Trade and as chairman of the executive committee of that organization he held the position that he most desired in that it enabled him to do the greatest possible amount of work in advancing the interests and growth of Bridgeport. Surrounded and aided on that committee by such men as P. T. Barnum, Nathaniel Wheeler, David M. Read and Frank Armstrong, he gave a notable impetus to the city's development into one of the chief cities of the state.

True to his early tendency, he was particularly interested in the schools of his town and became a member of the Board of Education on its formation and served on that board for many years.

In politics he was a Republican and ardently supported the principles of that party, though he never desired office. In 1900, at the earnest solicitation of his friends who wished to do him honor, he consented to represent Bridgeport in the Legislature and he was elected by a handsome majority. As a member of the House he displayed that same interest and forceful activity on behalf of measures affecting his city that he did in private life, and never feared to express the approval or opposition his judgment dictated. He had the distinction of being the oldest member of the Legislature.

He was a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. He lived simply and unostentatiously and was devoted to his family, yet he loved the society of his fellows and was a member of the Seaside Club from its organization. His humor and ability as a story teller made him a delightful companion.

In religious belief a Universalist, he was a faithful member of that denomination. His faith was immovable in the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and this faith was a living force in his daily life.

He died February 28th, 1903. The world is better because he lived.

THOMAS DAVISON CROTHERS, M.D.

CROTHERS, THOMAS DAVISON, M.D., president and medical superintendent of Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, former assistant superintendent and physician of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and also former superintendent of Walnut Hill Asylum, Hartford, has given the greater part of his life to the study and treatment of inebriety, and has a world-wide reputation for his successful work in this special branch of medical science.

Dr. Crothers was born September 22d, 1842, in West Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, the son of Robert and Electra (Smith) Crothers. Paternally he is a direct descendant of a noted family of surgeons, who have been prominent teachers in the Edinburgh (Scotland) University for over a century. On his mother's side he comes from the Holmes family, of Stonington, Connecticut, and the Smiths of Westchester, New York, both of which families were honorably represented in the French and Revolutionary wars.

In early boyhood Thomas Crothers worked on a farm. After earning money for his college course by teaching school in New York and New Jersey he entered Fort Edward Institute and in 1863 the Albany (New York) Medical College. Meanwhile in 1862 he entered the hospital department of the United States army, where he spent two years. In 1865 he was graduated from the Albany Medical College, thus gaining an M.D. degree to crown his experience as an army cadet and a medical student. During the same year he took a post-graduate course at the Long Island Hospital and at Bellevue College. He then located in Galway, N. Y., where he began to practice his profession in 1866. In 1870 he removed to Albany, and from 1873 to 1875 he was clinical assistant and lecturer in the Albany Medical College, while from 1872 to 1874 he was on the editorial staff of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia. In 1875 he was appointed assistant superintendent and physician of the New York Inebriate Asylum, Binghamton, New York, and in 1878 was made superintendent of the Walnut Hill Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut.

T. D. Crothers

Since 1875 he has been secretary of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriates, and since 1876 he has been editor of the *Journal of Inebriety*. On November 21st, 1900, Dr. Crothers was elected professor of diseases of the brain and nervous system in the New York School of Clinical Medicine.

In 1880 Dr. Crothers organized the Walnut Lodge Hospital, a private corporation for the medical treatment of alcohol and opium inebriates, of which he has since been president. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the American Temperance Association and editor of the *Bulletin*, that society's chief organ. Dr. Crothers is a member of the British Medical Society, The French Society for Psychological Research, the English Psychical Society, the Belgium Society of Mental Science, the American Association, and others.

In 1887 Dr. Crothers was one of the American delegates to the international congress for the study of inebriety at London, England. The British Society honored him with a public dinner on that occasion and he received many other testimonials of appreciation for his achievements. For many years the doctor has been a prolific and authentic writer and a popular lecturer on different phases of inebriety, and his views have been the subject of much interest and controversy. In 1888 and 1889 he delivered a course of lectures before the students of the Albany Medical College and the Vermont University, at Burlington, and in 1893 he edited the work on "Diseases of Inebriety," which was published by Treat and Company of New York. His editorship of the *Journal of Inebriety* has given it a national reputation among the scientific periodicals of the day, and his private hospital has attracted widespread attention and treats patients from all parts of the United States. In April, 1899, he was made vice-president of the international congress which was held at Paris for the purpose of preventing alcoholic abuses. On June 16th, 1900, he delivered the historical address on the medical study of the alcoholic question before the World's Temperance Congress at London, England. In 1904 Dr. Crothers published the first medical text-book on morphomania, which has been followed by a second edition and is still a leading authority.

In 1906 Dr. Crothers was appointed one of the three lay representatives of the United States to the Anti-alcoholic Congress at Stockholm, Sweden. He is now president of the American Editors'

Association, the national association of all the medical editors in the United States.

In 1878 Dr. Crothers was married to Mrs. Sarah B. Rysedorph of Albany, New York. No children have been born to them.

Dr. Crothers has few fraternal ties but is a thirty-second degree Mason. In creed he is a Congregationalist. In politics he is a Republican.

Nicholas Stark

NICHOLAS STAUB.

STAUB, NICHOLAS, late public man and merchant of New Milford, Connecticut, one of the most extensive growers of fancy tobacco in the state and one of our most prominent and popular members of Legislature, was born in Lorraine, Germany, February 1st, 1841, and died in New Milford on January 5th, 1907. He will long be honored as one of Connecticut's leading Democrats, as a right minded, useful and noble citizen and as a genial, honest and capable man.

As he was left an orphan when he was twelve years old, Nicholas Staub was thrown upon his own resources in early youth. He was filled with the ambition to seek his fortune in America and at fifteen he hired out to a grain dealer in Lorraine for a year, the remuneration for his hard and constant labor being $18.00, a pair of boots and the incentive hope of earning his passage to the United States. His duties began at one in the morning when he began loading up grain to send to market. The long hours and hard labor involved in his early bread winning made him in his mature life ever the friend of young men struggling to rise in the world.

After a year or so young Nicholas was able to cross over to this country and he did so, arriving in New York on Christmas Eve, 1857. He remained in the city working at various employments until 1860, when he settled in Bridgewater, Connecticut, where he engaged in business for thirteen years. During that time he served as selectman of Bridgewater and was otherwise identified with business and public interests in that place.

In 1873 Mr. Staub settled in New Milford, which was his home and the center of his business and political interests up to the time of his death. For many years he was engaged in the hardware business in the partnership known as Soule & Staub, which was subsequently passed over to his son, Verton Staub, who recently sold out to his partner, M. H. Mallett. Much of Mr. Staub's time was given to growing fancy grades of tobacco in his immense fields on Fort Hill

and his crop of broad leaf was one of the finest ever raised in New England.

In the industrial growth of New Milford, Mr. Staub took a keen and effective interest. Foreseeing the rare possibilities in utilizing the water power to be afforded by the Housatonic River, he had the persistence and courage to start an undertaking that made his own fortune and has been of untold benefit to the state. As a result of this foresight and able management the New Milford Power Company was organized. It received its charter in 1893 and proved a great success. It was managed by Mr. Staub until he sold out in 1901. He also was instrumental in developing water power industries in neighboring localities.

In politics and all public activities Mr. Staub was as prominent and zealous as in industrial and business life. He was state representative in 1876, 1884, 1885, and 1903, and state senator in 1886 and 1888. During these periods in the Legislature he served on the following committees: insurance, new counties, county seats, railroads, manual and roll, banks, and congressional and senatorial districts. Of several of these committees he was chairman. From 1891 to 1895 he was state comptroller, being the only Democrat elected on the state ticket. His services to the state in six sessions of the Legislature were valuable and creditable to a high degree and one notable feature of his service was that he was never absent a single session day. His conduct during the memorable deadlock of that period was most intelligent and honorable.

Mr. Staub's death occurred on January 5th, 1907, and was caused by Bright's disease. He is survived by a wife, Nancy Peck Staub, whom he married on November 29th, 1866, and three sons, Verton Peck Staub, Dr. George Edwards Staub of New Milford and Dr. John Howard Staub of Stamford.

As an industrial leader, a clean and strong politician, a philanthropist, a sociable and kindly citizen and an honorable, big-hearted and genial man, Mr. Staub is greatly missed in the town of New Milford and in far wider circles. His place is also hard to fill in the Congregational Church, of which he was a zealous member and a generous supporter.

Benj Fletcher

BENJAMIN FLETCHER.

FLETCHER, THE HONORABLE BENJAMIN, JR., was born at Westmore, Vermont, June 4th, 1837. He is a son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Davis) Fletcher and a descendant, in the ninth generation, of Robert Fletcher, who settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1630. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Samuel Davis of Acworth.

Mr. Fletcher obtained a common school education and beyond that he is a self-made man. He is a man of wide and varied information and thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business to which he devoted his energies from his youth.

In 1842 Mr. Fletcher went to Nashua, New Hampshire, with his parents. He was employed at the works of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company for many years as forge-master, and in 1883 removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to take charge of the affairs of the Bridgeport Forge Company, of which he was treasurer and general manager until 1904. Since 1904 he has been engaged in the lumber business, being president of the Park City Lumber Company. He was elected president of the City Savings Bank in July, 1906.

In his line of industrial pursuits there was probably no man in the state who stood higher than Mr. Fletcher when he was at the height of his business career. He knew all the technicalities of manufacturing, the demands of the markets, and the intricacies of business, as shown by his successful career.

While a resident of Nashua he was much in public life and a progressive citizen who wielded a wide influence and performed all the public duties he assumed in a manner creditable to himself and to the welfare of the city. He was a member of the common council in 1868 and 1869, and president of the body in the year last mentioned. In the year 1869 he was elected chief engineer of the fire department, and held that responsible position several years between that time and 1880, being one of the very best fire fighters Nashua ever had.

He was elected mayor of the city for 1880 and again for 1881, and during his term of office he greatly improved the hydrant system for fire department purposes and inaugurated and completed other improvements that have proved of lasting benefit to the people. Besides this service he was an efficient member of the board of ducation and active in other affairs calculated to advance the interests of the city.

Mr. Fletcher was made a Mason in Rising Sun Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was a charter member of Ancient York Lodge, in which he sat in the south while it was under a dispensation in 1870 and of which he was treasurer for several years commencing in 1873. He received his demit in 1885 and became a member of St. John's Lodge at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he has since become a member of Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, Jerusalem Council of Masters, and Hamilton Commandery, K. T.

In Odd Fellowship he has received all the degrees and is a member of Pennichuck Lodge and Indian Head Encampment, withdrawing from Nashoonon Encampment to become a charter member, and is past grand and past patriarch of these bodies, and past grand, past high priest and past grand patriarch of the state bodies. He has been a member of the grand lodge of New Hampshire over forty years and represented it in the sovereign grand lodge in 1871 and 1872. He is a member of the Seaside and Algonquin clubs of Bridgeport.

In religious matters he is a member of the First Universalist Church. Mr. Fletcher is a man of ideas, and in the lodge or before the public is never at a loss to clothe these ideas so as to make their significance plain and forcible. In fact, he is a self-made, self-reliant man whose career shows what may be accomplished by study and application.

Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage in 1859 with Pamela Ingram, daughter of Roswell and Laura (Pratt) Ingram of Nashua, and a descendant of Samuel Ingram and Richard Pratt. There were four children of their marriage, all born in Nashua: Frank M., born December 24th, 1859, graduated at Nashua High School, class of 1881, died January 25th, 1885; Laura Belle, born April 29th, 1864; Agnes, born December 4th, 1870, died April, 1874; Rosalind, born December 4th, 1870, married O. C. Cole of Bridgeport, Connecticut, October 30, 1890.

Ira H Spencer

IRA HOBART SPENCER.

SPENCER, IRA HOBART, manufacturer and inventor, president of the Spencer Turbine Cleaner Company and vice-president of the Organ Power Company of Hartford, was born in Barkhamsted, Connecticut, on June 19th, 1873. He is descended from Jared Spencer, son of Sir Thomas Spencer of England, who was the first settler of Haddam, Connecticut, in 1688, and whose son was the distinguished General Joseph Spencer. He has two brothers, the Rev. W. H. Spencer and H. D. Spencer.

Uriel Spencer, Ira H. Spencer's father, was an architect and builder, but he was out of health the latter part of his life, and therefore retired from all business activities. Harriet A. Spencer, the mother, was a former school teacher. From her Ira H. Spencer received his early education and from both father and mother the best of moral and spiritual influences. He studied under maternal guidance until he was twelve years of age and then attended school in Winsted for two terms, walking four and a half miles night and morning to do so. At the age of thirteen he moved to Hartford, which city has ever since been his home. Upon settling in Hartford young Ira Spencer obtained employment as janitor of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church and so arranged his duties that he was able to attend the Washington Street School. The next six years were busy ones, for he continued to act as church janitor, kept up his studies and worked at various other tasks. He also spent one year as a clerk in Alonzo White's stationery store. While he was janitor of St. James Church he invented and built a motor to save blowing the organ and this ingenious makeshift was the nucleus of the present organ blowing industry.

The next work which Ira Spencer undertook was in the employ of E. H. Betts, wholesale dealer in salt, salt fish and grocery supplies. The honest business methods and sound conservative judgment of this helpful employer had a strong and lasting influence upon Mr. Spencer. In 1894 Mr. Betts and Mr. E. S. Kibbe, together with Mr. W. E.

Gates and Mr. Turner of Glastonbury, helped Mr. Spencer to organize the Spencer Motor Company, of which he became president. Later the concern was bought out by the L. E. Rhodes Company and eventually became the Organ Power Company, of which Mr. Spencer is one of the chief owners and of which he has been vice-president since 1895. The business of the Organ Power Company has developed so rapidly and completely that the concern has practically a monopoly in this line.

Early in 1904 Mr. Spencer became interested in vacuum cleaning and conducted experiments resulting in an application for the first patent on such a device in 1906. Mr. Spencer now has forty-two patents and applications pending on vacuum cleaning apparatus and other patents to the number of twenty. The growth of the vacuum cleaning industry was so speedy and so great as to make it impossible for the Organ Power Company to handle it and in 1907 the Spencer Turbine Cleaner Company was organized with Mr. Spencer as president. His was the first turbine cleaner in the world and its superiority over other vacuum cleaners was fully recognized. Hundreds of buildings are now equipped with this apparatus, including the State Capitol at Hartford, the Touraine Hotel in Boston, the New Fifth Avenue Building in New York and many other large and well-equipped buildings.

Mr. Spencer resides at 447 Prospect Avenue, Hartford. His family consists of a wife, Catherine Monks Spencer, whom he married September 27th, 1900, and one child, Dorothy Spencer.

A. P. Gunfoile

FRANCIS PATRICK GUILFOILE.

GUILFOILE, FRANCIS PATRICK, M.A., LL.D., lawyer and former member of Legislature, of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, is the son of Michael and Katherine (Lawlor) Guilfoile and was born in Waterbury, February 4th, 1875. Both of his parents were natives of Mountrath, Queens County, Ireland, and came to the United States early in life. The father, Michael Guilfoile, has been prominent in business life in Waterbury for half a century.

The boyhood of Francis P. Guilfoile was spent in one of the (then) rural sections of Waterbury, known as West Side Hill. He received a common school education in the public schools of Waterbury. When he was about sixteen years old, he entered Mount Saint Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of B.A. Later he received the degree of M.A. and LL.D. from the same institution. Immediately after completing his academic course he took a course in law and literature at the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of LL.B. The following year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Waterbury in the office of Judge George H. Cowell of the district court. He has been associated with Judge Cowell in his professional practice ever since that time and has been successful as a lawyer.

A staunch Democrat in his political convictions, Francis Guilfoile is a prominent figure in local and state politics. In 1901 he represented Waterbury in the House of Representatives and in 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Guilfoile is affiliated with many fraternal, social and charitable organizations and has frequently held office in such bodies. He is a thorough scholar and is especially interested in literature. In 1907 he was elected to the board of agents of the Bronson Library. He is fond of outdoor life and sports and takes keen delight in an energetic tramp 'cross country.

On June 30th, 1908, Mr. Guilfoile married Margaret M. McDonald, daughter of the late Dr. Edward W. McDonald.

EDWARD JAMES MANNING.

MANNING, EDWARD JAMES, General Manager and Superintendent of the Royal Typewriter Company, of Hartford, well known throughout the typewriter industry, is an example of a successful business man, who began his career from the bottom of the ladder, and has steadily kept climbing. He was born in New York City on November 12th, 1865. His parents were natives of Ireland who emigrated to the United States about 1848. His father was an iron moulder by trade, a competent, diligent, and reliable workman, and a man of strict integrity. His mother was an unselfish, devout Christian woman, whose cheerful disposition and influence was always uplifting. The family consisted of four other children besides Edward James Manning, and though in humble circumstances were able to live in a comfortable manner, owing to the careful management and earnest industry on the part of both parents.

Perhaps it was this constant example of co-operation and thrift in family life, that influenced Edward Manning to give up a college education and go to work that he might be of some assistance to his father, although he had prepared and passed examination in the public schools of New York to enter the College of the City of New York, when he was but little over fourteen years of age.

In 1880, when hardly fifteen years of age, he followed his natural bent towards the "machinist's trade," and became an apprentice in New York, starting at three dollars per week, learning to design and construct machinery and tools used in the manufacture of watches and jewelry. This apprenticeship lasted nearly four years, and during that time he attended the evening high schools of New York, where he studied mechanical draughting, mathematics and bookkeeping. He also read broadly, not only along technical lines but history and romance.

In 1884, after a few months further experience at his trade in various machine shops, he became a mechanic in the employ of the Garvin Machine Company, of New York, who were then manu-

Edw. J. Manning

facturing the Hammond typewriter, and in two years' time he was advanced to the position of Chief Inspector of that department of the Garvin Company's business.

In 1886, Mr. Manning became directly engaged with the Hammond Typewriter Company, of New York, whose business was growing rapidly, and remained with them seven years, or until 1893, steadily advancing on until finally he became their mechanical expert and a member of their advisory board, being consulted on all the company's projects. During this time he learned to operate the Hammond typewriter so expertly that for two years (1889 to 1891) he was acknowledged to be the most rapid typewriter operator in the world, and traveled for the Hammond Company throughout the United States, Canada, and parts of Europe, giving exhibitions of rapid writing in all of the principal cities of these countries, and meeting all contestants. He was never defeated in any contest. While traveling he also acted in the capacity of general sales agent, and mechanical expert for the company.

Mr. Manning was one of the organizers (in 1893), secretary, and finally president of, the Typewriter Inspection Company, of New York, which company has enjoyed a most successful business career.

In 1896, the first Underwood Visible Typewriter was placed on the market, Mr. Manning having been associated with the inventor since the first model of the machine was built, in 1895. He was engaged as factory manager and expert by the Underwood Company in 1896, which position he held for eleven years or until 1907. He was prominently associated with the Underwood Company's wonderful development in every way throughout this period, starting the manufacture of their products with less than a dozen workmen in 1896. They employed upwards of 1800 factory operatives at the time he resigned in 1907.

In April, 1907, he engaged with the Royal Typewriter Company as General Manager and Superintendent of their factories, which position he occupies at the present time, 1909.

From time to time he has taken out patents on various devices and improvements which he has invented in connection with typewriting machines, all of which have been of considerable value in the progress of the industry in which he is such a strong factor.

Mr. Manning is an independent in politics, is a member of the

Hartford Club, the Country Club of Hartford, Hartford Board of Trade, Hartford Business Men's Association, and Hartford Manufacturers' Association. For diversion he enjoys music, automobiling, fishing, and all forms of athletic sports. His family consists of a wife and five children, and his home life is ideal. Mrs. Manning's maiden name was Jennie Millicent Roberts, daughter of Richard Ward and Eliza Jane Roberts, of New York City, when he married her January 1, 1882. The children are Edward James, Jr., Howard Roberts, Horace Teele, Lester Ward, and Helen Gladys Manning. Their home is in Hartford.

Mr. Manning has a strong personal magnetism, his personality being one that creates a favorable and lasting impression on those with whom he comes in contact, whether in a business or social way. He has a natural gift for organization, and exceptional judgment in selecting both capable and loyal assistants, coupled with the faculty of bringing out the best that is in them. He is a firm believer in the power of early influences in properly laying the foundations of character and success, and values highly his early lessons as to the value of money and its careful expenditure, and the necessity of forming industrious habits while young. He considers work and a determination to constantly improve in one's work, to be the solution of the problem of success, and that the first step towards that goal is the performance of specific duties in early life. He adds:

"Try to discover from your natural inclinations what you are best suited for, or what you would like to be. Always work diligently, expect many disappointments, but never lose confidence in your ability to accomplish what you undertake; cultivate patience, and be absolutely honest in all your dealings. Every man is at his best only when he believes in himself."

"The qualities which I believe have helped me most in attaining such success as I have had are concentration, the determination to finish whatever I start, the development of a considerable amount of patience, a willingness and capacity for hard work at all times, a cheerful disposition, a consideration for my fellowman, and a desire to be fair in all my dealings."

L. S. Cullin

LYMAN SHELDON CATLIN.

CATLIN, LYMAN SHELDON, treasurer of the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank of Bridgeport, veteran officer of the Civil War and a public man who has held many political offices, was born in Harwinton, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on January 21st, 1840. His ancestry is of unusual distinction as it dates back to the time of the Norman Conquest when the Catlins were property owners in Newington, Rochelan, County Kent, England. The Doomsday Book records R. de Catlin as a follower of William the Conqueror and Sir Robert Catlin as one who was knighted for gallant service under the Black Prince in the Battle of Agincourt. Thomas Catlin came to Hartford in 1632 and held many town offices. Lyman Sheldon Catlin is in the seventh generation of descent from Thomas. On the maternal side Mr. Catlin is descended from Samuel Hine, a Revolutionary soldier. Isaac Catlin, another distinguished ancestor, participated in the French and Indian Wars and in the Revolution.

Sheldon Catlin, Mr. Catlin's father, was a stone worker and farmer. He died when his son was still in infancy. The mother, Cornelia Baldwin, was a woman of strong character, whose influence was in all respects noble and lasting. The boy attended the district school of Harwinton and in this "little red school-house" came under the influence of a teacher who was a remarkably superior woman and who gave him a desire for a higher education. He went to the village academy for a few months, studying under the late Hon. William C. Case. He commenced "working out" for a farmer at the age of ten and from that time on worked at farming and as clerk in the country store during all but the mid-winter months. He was fond of reading and as books were hard to obtain he learned to know a few good books thoroughly and memorized many of the works of Longfellow and Whittier. Fiction was even more rare but "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was accessible and influential. At an early age he took up school teaching with the idea of educating himself while

"earning a living." In 1862 the opening of the Civil War changed his plans, for he immediately enlisted, entering, as a private, Company A, 19th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He remained in that regiment for two years, at the end of which he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 13th Regiment United States Artillery (colored). He was then a participant in the engagement on the Cumberland River in southwestern Kentucky and was captured by General Forrest's cavalry, imprisoned and sentenced to be hanged with the other surviving officers of colored troop. They escaped by means of a gunboat. In 1865 this command was mustered out and Lieutenant Catlin was commissioned as first lieutenant in the 5th Regiment United States Cavalry (colored), and served in Arkansas until 1866, when he was mustered out and returned to Connecticut after four years of highly creditable military service.

After the War Mr. Catlin located in Bridgeport, where he has lived ever since with the exception of the time between 1870 and 1873 when he was in Alabama and Kansas in the employ of a Chicago insurance company. Those were the days when the "Ku Klux Klan" was active in Alabama and Mr. Catlin had many adventures and some narrow escapes. Later the company transferred him to Kansas, where he worked for their interests until 1873.

Soon after his return to Bridgeport Mr. Catlin organized the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank of that city. His business ability and capable financeering have been largely responsible for the growth, success and high standing of that institution, of which he has been the chief executive officer from its organization.

For many years Mr. Catlin was a strong Republican in his political allegiance but for some years past he has been an independent voter. In 1881 and 1883 he represented the town of Stratford in the General Assembly. He served on the joint committee on school funds in 1881 and was house chairman of the committee on banks in 1883. In 1888 he was elected Senator from the Thirteenth District and in the session of 1889 was chairman of the joint committee on banks. In the same year he was appointed by the Governor chairman of the committee on "further accommodation for the insane." After a thorough canvass of the state he made valuable reports for the use of the General Assembly of 1891 and 1893.

Mr. Catlin is a member of the Elias Howe, Jr., Post No. 3.

G. A. R., of the New York Commandery of Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Ex-Prisoners of War Association. He enjoys out-door life and deems golf the best recreation. He married Helen J. Lewis of Stratford September 28th, 1871. His four children are Sheldon, a Yale graduate, 1894; Lucy J., now Mrs. Egbert Marsh; George L., a Yale graduate, 1901, and Cornelia, wife of Lieutenant Julius A. Furer, United States Navy. Mrs. Catlin died in October, 1906.

Belief and experience influence Mr. Catlin to give the following advice to young people seeking success in their life work: "Make the most of the opportunities you have and greater ones will surely come."

JAY ELLERY SPAULDING.

SPAULDING, JAY ELLERY, treasurer and general manager of the New England Pin Company of Winsted, president of the New England Knitting Company, president of the Morgan Silver Plate Company and also of the Carter, Hakes Machine Company, was born near Gloversville, New York, on August 15th, 1846, the son of Lockwood and Mary A. (Spaulding) Spaulding. His father was a farmer who held the office of justice of peace and was a deacon in his church as well as Sunday school superintendent. He exerted a strong influence for good upon his son's life and brought him up in the thrifty farmer's way, keeping him on the home farm until he was eighteen. The boy's education was acquired in the common schools and at a private school.

At the age of twenty Jay Ellery Spaulding became a clerk in J. J. Whiting's hardware store in Winsted and he continued at this work for two years. He then spent a year in the employ of Timothy Hulbert, an iron manufacturer, whom he left to enter into partnership with J. J. Whiting and S. F. Dickerman. In 1871 he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was employed for two years in the Old National Bank, the largest in the state outside of Detroit.

Upon his return to Winsted in 1873 Mr. Spaulding opened his long connection with the New England Pin Company by first becoming general office man and soon afterwards secretary. Since 1887 he has been treasurer and general manager of this well-known manufacturing industry and he has been the chief factor in its rapid and progressive upbuilding during the long period of his connection with that concern. There is nothing left now of the original plant, so complete and thorough has been his work, and it is now a large concern with modern factories turning out gigantic quantities of excellent, up-to-date products to be shipped all over the land as a result of his thirty-six years of devotion to the business.

Besides being president of the New England Knitting Company, of the Morgan Silver Plate Company, makers of casket hardware,

J. E. Spaulding

and of the Carter, Hakes Machine Company, Mr. Spaulding is a director in the Citizen Printing Company and in the Dowd Printing Company, commercial printers. He is manager of the Winsted Opera House and agent of the estate of J. G. Wetmore. He is regarded as one of Winsted's most able and successful business men.

A loyal Republican, Mr. Spaulding has always been active in local politics. He served as burgess and warden for ten years, was a member of the Legislature in 1895, town treasurer for fourteen years, and he has been a zealous member of many local civic committees. During his term as representative he served on the committee on incorporations and as clerk of the Litchfield County representatives. He is a member of the Republic Town Committee.

Mr. Spaulding is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Order of Elks. He has been active in fire organizations of both town and state.

In 1872 Mr. Spaulding married Elizabeth R. Wetmore, who died in 1890. Of the two children of this marriage but one survives, Louise W., now the wife of Attorney James W. Husted, of Peekskill, New York. The other, a son, John W., was born in 1878 and died in 1895.

Mr. Spaulding's second marriage occurred on June 30th, 1892. The present Mrs. Spaulding's maiden name was Grace W. Hopkins. No children have been born of this marriage.

HARMON GEORGE HOWE.

HOWE, HARMON GEORGE, M.D., physician and surgeon of Hartford, ex-president of the Hartford Hospital Board and one of the most prominent men in the medical profession in his city and state, is a native of Vermont, though his entire mature and professional life has been spent in Hartford. He was born in the village of Jericho, Chittenden County, Vermont, on September 3d, 1850. His father, Lucien B. Howe, a merchant and manufacturer, was of old New England lineage, and was prominent in his community, being representative, town treasurer and the incumbent of other local offices. Dr. Howe's mother, Clarissa J. Galusha Howe, was a descendant of several of Vermont's early governors, including Thomas Chittenden, Jonas Galusha and Martin Chittenden. The Chittendens settled in Connecticut in the early part of the seventeenth century and in 1639 William Chittenden, father of Governor Chittenden, founded the town of Guilford, Connecticut, which he purchased from the Indians.

Brought up under the influence of a noble mother and an industrious father, Harmon G. Howe formed habits of careful, conscientious industry in early boyhood. He had the care of the garden and stable and of feeding and tending the live stock. With the exception of one winter spent in Canada and another in school in Ohio, his entire youth was spent in Vermont. He prepared for college at Essex Classical Institute and at Underhill Academy and then entered the chemical laboratory of the University of Vermont. After a course of several months in chemistry he entered the Medical School of the University of Vermont, where he was graduated with the medical degree and high honors in 1873.

Immediately after his graduation from medical school, Dr. Howe received an appointment to the Hartford Hospital. Early in 1874 he was appointed assistant to Dr. Barston, the head of Sanford Hall, Flushing, Long Island. He remained in Flushing a year and then took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, where he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The year following he served as assistant at

Samuel Howe

the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, resigning in 1876 to settle in Hartford in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Howe has practiced medicine and surgery in Hartford with distinguished success ever since 1876. Soon after he opened his practice he received an appointment on the Hartford Dispensary staff and since 1878 he has been a member of the visiting staff of the Hartford Hospital. He is also a director of the hospital, and was chairman of its executive committee and president of the institution. He is one of the visiting physicians of the Retreat for the Insane and medical referee of a number of the leading insurance companies in the state. He is a member of city, state, county and national medical associations and has been president of the city society. He has written several valuable papers for some of these societies and is considered an authority on all matters pertaining to surgery, which has been his special interest and work for the past twenty years. As a consulting surgeon he is much in demand all over the state.

Besides the various medical societies already mentioned, Dr. Howe is a member of many clubs and organizations, including the Hartford Club, the Country Club of Farmington, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Automobile Club of Hartford, and the Republican Club of Hartford. He is a member of the Fourth Congregational Church. He enjoys and advocates all forms of out-of-door recreation and takes the greatest pleasure in fishing, boating and automobiling. He has been a member of St. Bernard's Fishing and Hunting Club of Quebec. For eleven years Dr. Howe served as medical officer of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, becoming assistant surgeon with rank of major and later surgeon of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, which office he still holds.

On April 12th, 1876, Dr. Howe married Harriet M. Stevens, daughter of Luther M. and Mary Ann Catlin Stevens of Jericho, Vermont. Three children have been born of this marriage, two of whom are now living: Horace S. and Frances B. Howe Muchlow.

Dr. Howe logically puts success on a foundation of physical soundness. He says, "A sound body is a fine foundation for a sound mind and the modern method of training the body as well as the mind should be advocated and followed by all of us."

The doctor's city home is on High Street, Hartford, and his summer home is "Windhart," at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire.

ALBERT MILLS WOOSTER.

WOOSTER, ALBERT MILLS, patent lawyer and solicitor, lecturer and writer, is regarded as one of the chief patent authorities in the state, as well as one of the leading lawyers and citizens of Bridgeport. He was born in Chatham, Columbia County, New York, April 15th, 1850, the son of William Cogswell and Mary Louise Gilbert Wooster. In 1857 the family removed to New Preston, Connecticut. Mr. Wooster's father was a merchant, postmaster and Sunday school superintendent at the time of his death in 1864. Through him Mr. Wooster is descended from Edward Wooster, who settled in Milford in 1625, coming from England, as did all of Mr. Wooster's ancestors, including Gov. Robert Treat, governor of the Province of Connecticut from 1683 to 1698, and John Beard, an early settler in this state. Mr. Wooster's four great-grandfathers, Ephraim Wooster, Capt. Stephen Cogswell, Thomas Gilbert, and Joel Beard, and his great-great-grandfather, Sergeant Samuel Beard, each carried a musket or sword in the Revolution, and his grandfathers, Philo Mills Wooster and Lucius Gilbert, fought in the War of 1812.

Albert Wooster began to earn his living at an early age. This was especially necessary as he had three younger brothers and a mother to look out for. From his mother he received strong and lasting inspiration and influence, particularly on his intellectual and moral life. He attended the local district school, also Gould Whittlesey's School and Upson Seminary in New Preston, Connecticut, and Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie.

Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, Albert Wooster worked on a farm and as clerk in a country store. At eighteen he became a clerk in the dry-goods store of A. T. Stewart and Company in New York and remained thus employed for three years. The next few years he worked as a dry-goods clerk and sewing machine agent for several firms. His goal was the profession of law and he was working to gain the means of educating himself for that career. With this

T. W. L. Wooster

end in view he sought appointment by competitive examination under the civil service rules in a government department. In October, 1874, he was appointed clerk in the Post-Office Department at Washington and served in the Dead Letter Office. This enabled him to study law in the Law School of the National University, which he did, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1876. He took a post-graduate course at the Columbian University, now George Washington University, and received the degree of LL.M. in 1880. He was admitted to the bar at Washington and was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1875 Mr. Wooster decided to make a special study of patent law and secured a transfer from the Post-Office Department to the Patent Office, where he was appointed an assistant examiner. As this was the beginning of his chosen career he considered it his first active work in life. After seven years' experience in the Patent Office he resigned in 1882, since when he has practiced law in Bridgeport a period of over twenty-five years, during which he has specialized as a patent lawyer with great success.

Since Mr. Wooster settled in Bridgeport he has been active in municipal affairs and in educational and intellectual interests. He has been president of the board of councilmen, and alderman, and is a member of the board of education.

Though his calling requires the constant study of technical literature, Mr. Wooster is greatly interested in history, biography and novels and finds such reading the ideal mental recreation. He has made a special study of the life of Napoleon, resulting in an interesting lecture which has been delivered before several clubs. He frequently lectures before the Scientific Society, the Board of Trade, and in the Public Library. His best known lectures are "Napoleon," "Patents," "Trademarks and Unfair Trade," and "Pictures and How They are Made."

Mr. Wooster is a member of the Contemporary Club, the University Club, the Bridgeport Yacht Club, and the Alumni Association of George Washington University. He is a Congregationalist in creed and a Republican in politics. He is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight Templar, and a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. All these professional, literary and social interests have left no time in Mr. Wooster's busy life for the cultivation of any hobby or sport, but

he believes a cold bath and a half hour's exercise necessary every day. As his education for the practical duties of life has been acquired by constant study since maturity, he has collected a good reference library and believes one of the valuable results of studying in mature life has come from this and from his habit of never letting new words or unfamiliar allusions pass without adding to his sum of knowledge. He would advise young Americans to decide upon their profession or occupation and then make every effort to perfect themselves in their chosen calling. He adds: "Be temperate, allow ample time for sleep and reasonable recreation. Obey the Golden Rule in business and social life. Deserve and therefore command the respect of all associates. Cultivate personal and political morality, do your political duty and strive to elevate the tone of civil polity."

On April 15th, 1875, Mr. Wooster married Fannie Brownley Bowen of Warren County, Virginia. Three children were born of this marriage, of whom two are now living, Julian Scott Wooster, attorney-at-law in New York City, and Myra Estelle Wooster, a miniature painter.

Mr. Wooster's residence is at No. 778 Park Avenue, Bridgeport.

GEORGE D. WORKMAN.

WORKMAN, GEORGE D., late president of the Warrenton Woolen Company of Torrington, the Torrington Electric Light Company, the Torrington National Bank, and the Workman-Rawlinson Company, furniture dealers of Torrington, was born in Gloucester, England, on July 23d, 1835. His grandfather, James Workman, came to Torrington in his latter days. Samuel Workman, George D. Workman's father, came to America with his family when his son George was but a year old and located in New York, where he was employed as a wool-grader. A year later he came to Torrington, where he did similar work. In 1859 he bought an interest in the Union Manufacturing Company of Torrington and continued to buy its stock until he became, in 1873, the largest stockholder in the concern. He continued as wool buyer for the company until 1861. He died in 1879. His wife was Caroline Franklin, like himself a native of Gloucester, England, where their marriage was solemnized and their son George was born.

The Torrington public schools furnished George D. Workman's early education. He remained at home throughout his boyhood and early manhood, and when his parents began to yield to the infirmities of old age he devoted himself to their succor and support and assumed the ownership and management of the family homestead, where he still resides. As soon as he left school he entered the woolen mill and under his father's guidance thoroughly mastered the practical details of the woolen industry.

In 1861 he took his father's place as wool buyer for the Union Company. In 1865 he began buying shares of stock in the company and in 1883 he became the largest stockholder. In 1873 he entered the office as agent and treasurer and rose so rapidly to positions of increased responsibility and honor that in 1883 he was elected president of the company. While a woolen mill has existed on the present site since 1820, the present company, originally styled the Union Manufacturing Company, was not organized until 1845.

Formerly exclusive makers of an excellent quality of broad cloth, the company has long been known for the fine grade of its goods. In 1894 the name was changed to the present one, the Warrenton Woolen Company. The concern is engaged in the extensive manufacture of superior woolen materials especially designed for uniforms such as those worn by the policemen and military bodies. Under the leadership of Mr. Workman as president with his brother, John, as treasurer and his nephew, Samuel C., as secretary, the company carried on an extensive business, employing over one hundred hands and comprising one of the chief industries of the thriving manufacturing town of Torrington. In the summer of 1907 the business had so obviously outgrown its plant that a new site was purchased in the northern part of the town. The new plant has double the capacity of the old one and is most modern in construction, being equipped with electrical drive throughout and fitted with the most advanced labor-saving devices. The progress that necessitated the new plant and the chief plans for its construction and advancement were alike due to Mr. Workman's sagacity, enterprise and integrity.

Both in and out of business life Mr. Workman was known and respected for his keen intellect, his splendid powers of organization and his strength of character. He was a power for good in the community and a sincere member and worker in the Episcopal Church of which his father was one of the parish organizers. He passed away June 7th, 1908.

F. A. Wilmot

FRANK ASHLEY WILMOT.

WILMOT, FRANK ASHLEY, president and treasurer of The American Tube and Stamping Company of Bridgeport, and one of the foremost manufacturers of that city of many industries, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 21st, 1865. His parents, Samuel Russell and Sarah M. Guernsey Wilmot, were God-fearing, Christian people who brought him up to be strict in his moral standards and industrious as a worker. His father was a manufacturer and mechanical engineer whose life was too devoted to business to admit of the acceptance of various public honors offered to him. Through him Mr. Wilmot is descended from Doctor Robert Wilmot who came from England to this country in 1837. On his mother's side Mr. Wilmot is descended from the family of Guernsey or Garnsey which settled in this country in 1680, when one of its members came from England and settled in Milford, Connecticut.

During his early infancy Frank A. Wilmot's family moved from Brooklyn to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and that city has been his home ever since that time. The summers of his boyhood were spent in Watertown, Connecticut, part of which is known as Guernseytown, named for his mother's father, Ebenezer Guernsey. A common school education with some private tuition was all that fell to Frank A. Wilmot's lot in childhood and early manhood but he was an intelligent and earnest reader, especially of books devoted to mechanical engineering, metallurgy and finance; such reading he has continued to enjoy and use as technical training in his mature life.

At the age of fifteen Frank Wilmot began business life by working in the summer time as a cashier. Two years later he gave up further schooling and entered his father's business, then known as The Wilmot and Hobbs Manufacturing Company, with which he has ever since been identified. He began at the lowest round of the ladder, working at the humblest mechanical work in the factory and in the office. The concern then employed about fifty hands but was struggling into prominence and power. Frank Wilmot worked up

through all the grades of factory and office work, growing with the company and helping the company to grow with all his might and main. During the years just preceding and following his coming of age he was a traveling representative of the company. He was soon afterward made secretary and in 1894 became treasurer and vice-president of the company. Since the death of his father, in 1897, he has been president and treasurer of the company. Under his twelve years' management the company has been greatly enlarged in its plant, its capital and its business, and has been changed in style to The American Tube and Stamping Company, a concern widely known for its many tens of thousands of steel products annually marketed all over the East. It now has a capital stock of $2,800,000. The twenty-seven years of untiring devotion to the development of the industry which Mr. Wilmot has expended are chiefly responsible for the growth and improvement of the business. Through his influence and purposeful mastering of all necessary details of operating the business he brought about the establishment of Connecticut's first Basic Open Hearth Steel Ingot-making furnaces and billet mills. When the organization of the steel trust made it difficult to secure the special quality of steel billets used in his company's finishing rolling mills, Mr. Wilmot originated the scheme of making them from scrap iron and steel produced in New England which had previously been shipped to the steel makers in Pennsylvania. His plan of thus supplying his rolling mill plants and others with raw material in the form of the best open hearth steel billets, slabs and even ingots weighing as high as forty to fifty tons in one piece for large forge work proved highly successful, saved his concern from closing because of the withholding of its raw materials, and has tended to increase the company's output many times. All this achievement and industrial development has been accomplished by one head and leadership, and that of a man still young, as years go. One reason for his great success has been his ability to test men, to select the right assistants and employees, to place them most effectively, and to work with them conscientiously and intelligently.

Mr. Wilmot has made many important inventions connected with his manufacturing interests and has United States and foreign patents covering them. Outside of his own absorbing business Mr. Wilmot has few business ties. For more than a decade he has been a

director in the City National Bank of Bridgeport. He is a Republican of long standing. In creed he combines the beliefs of the Congregationalists and Episcopalians. Though business cares give little time for social pleasure or regular out-of-door recreation other than yachting and automobiling indulged in moderately, he is a member of many fine clubs and an advocate of healthy sports and exercise. He has taken the thirty-second degree of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and is also a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Transportation Club of New York, the Brooklawn, Seaside, Algonquin and Yacht Clubs of Bridgeport. In spite of all these social affiliations he spends most of his time free from business at home with his family. His wife was Florence Margaret Cartwright when he married her in 1888. Five of their six children are now living: Russell Cartwright, now pursuing the mechanical engineering course at Sheffield Institute, Yale University, Marguerite Florence, Dorothy Eardley, Frank A., Jr., and Edwin Guernsey. Their home is at 633 Clinton Avenue, Bridgeport.

Frank A. Wilmot advises young men to "be trustworthy and studious, choose wisely at the start of your life-work, then stick to it and be not easily diverted therefrom. Work hard to make the best of conditions and move with the progress of the world."

LUTHER GUITEAU TURNER.

TURNER, LUTHER GUITEAU, president and general manager of the Turner and Seymour Manufacturing Company of Torrington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and a leader in banking, social and church life in his town, was born in New London, June 8th, 1845. His father was Peter Comstock Turner, a banker and one of the most highly respected citizens of New London and his mother was Mary Ann Mason Turner, a woman who exerted a strong intellectual and moral influence upon her son's character and habits. Through her he is descended from Major John Mason, who came to America in 1630. Mr. Turner is also descended from the historic Elder William Brewster.

The public and high school life of New London gave Luther Turner his elementary and preparatory education. He then took a course at Madison (now Colgate) University in Hamilton, New York. After leaving college he returned to New London and went to work as assistant cashier of the First National Bank. This was in 1864 and the following year he went South to take the position of receiving clerk in the New Orleans Customs House, where he remained for one year.

In 1867 Mr. Turner located in Torrington and became identified with the manufacturing concern known as Turner and Company. Three years later he went to New York to act as salesman for The Turner and Seymour Manufacturing Company, one of the largest brass industries in the eastern States. From 1876 to 1879 he was secretary of the company and in 1879 he became director as well, continuing until 1892 as manager of their New York office. In 1892 he returned to the home office of the industry in Torrington and was made treasurer of the company, with the additional responsibilities of general manager. Since 1900 he has been president and general manager. During his long connection with that industry he has made many practical inventions, the patents of which have been of great value to the company.

L. G. Turner

Mr. Turner is director of the Torrington Manufacturing Company, director of the Brooks National Bank, trustee of the Torrington Savings Bank, trustee, director and ex-president of the Y. M. C. A. of Torrington. He is a member of many clubs and societies and is greatly interested in patriotic organizations. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Mayflower Society, Sons of American Revolution, the Hardware Club of New York, the Torrington Club and the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Upsilon. He is a Mason in fraternal affiliation, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His family consists of a wife, whose maiden name was Mary Louise Stearns previous to their marriage in 1885, and three children, Marjorie Stearns Turner, Alice Mason Turner and Mason Turner.

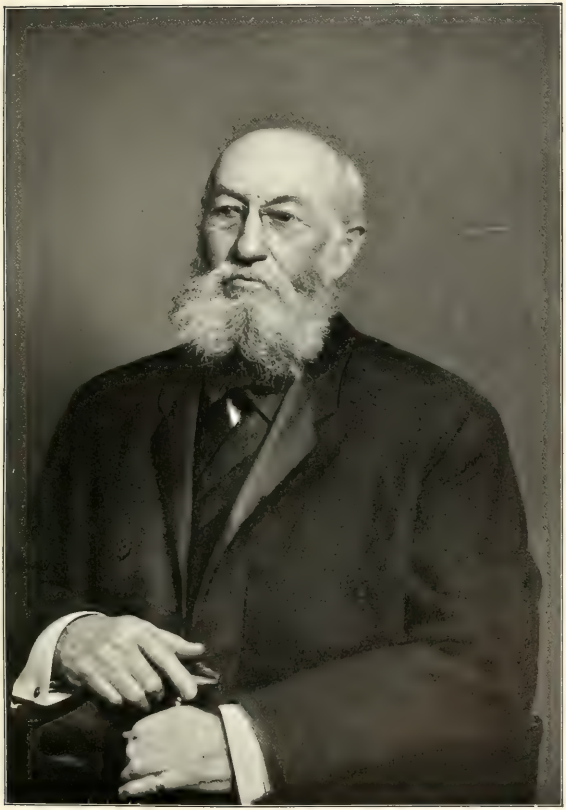
MARSHALL ELIOT MORRIS.

MORRIS, MARSHALL ELIOT, manufacturer of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Salem (now Naugatuck), New Haven County, Connecticut, May 8th, 1837. He is a descendant of Thomas Morris, who came to this country soon after 1700 and settled on the James River, Virginia. Mr. Morris is the son of Sheldon and Betsy Morris. His father was a manufacturer of clocks in Litchfield, Connecticut. Of his mother Mr. Morris says: "She was a home-loving, gentle, sweet-tempered woman, influencing her children more by example than by precept." He adds that the influence of good women has been strongest upon his life morally and intellectually. To his early Sunday-school teacher, Mrs. Origen Seymour, wife of the late distinguished jurist, he owes a beautiful example of a devoted Christian life.

Marshall Morris attended the Litchfield preparatory schools and St. Michael's Episcopal Church and Sunday-school. Until he was sixteen years of age he lived in Litchfield and from fourteen to sixteen he worked as a clerk for a Litchfield merchant. The family having moved from Litchfield to Bridgeport he followed them and was engaged in mercantile life until 1858 when he went to Du Quoin, in southern Illinois, and was in a mercantile business for eight years, a part of this time in partnership with Daniel B. Hatch, a former Bridgeport man, who afterward was for many years a well known banker in New York.

After returning to Bridgeport Mr. Morris was engaged in manufacturing with his father, the firm being S. Morris and Company, manufacturers of sewing machine furniture. S. Morris and Company was reorganized into the Sewing Machine Cabinet Company and Mr. Morris was secretary and manager for twenty-five years; his father, the president of the company, going to Indianapolis, Indiana, and building up a large branch of the business.

Retiring from manufacturing, Mr. Morris engaged in the



Marshall Elliot Morris

development of a new industry cultivating and exporting oysters and for fifteen years made a success of the industry.

Mr. Morris has held the following important positions: secretary of the Sewing Machine Cabinet Company, president of the Alligretti Refrigerator Company, local vice-president of the American Surety Company of New York, first vice-president of the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank, and director in the Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport. He is a member of the executive committee of the Bridgeport Hospital and ex-member of the city board of education. In 1902 he was Republican candidate for the Legislature.

Though reared an Episcopalian Mr. Morris is now a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church of Bridgeport. He is a member of the order of Masons, of the Seaside Club and of the Outing Club of Bridgeport. For recreation he enjoys walking, fishing and boating. His family numbers a wife and four children. Mrs. Morris was Margaret Elizabeth Winters; they were married in 1862. She was the daughter of Christopher and Margaret Roberts Winters. Mrs. Morris' father was a sturdy western pioneer, of great strength of character. Her mother was born in Kentucky, of ancestors who came from South Carolina. Mrs. Morris has inherited her father's mental qualities and her mother's devotion to her family.

The first son, Louis Sheldon Morris, oyster planter and builder, born in Du Quoin, Illinois, September, 1862, married at the age of twenty-one, Miss Jenny Morse, daughter of Dr. Albert H. Mixer, professor of modern languages in Rochester University.

The second son, Paul Winter Morris, sculptor, was born in Du Quoin, Illinois, November 12th, 1865, and was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Craig, daughter of Augustus James Craig and Mary Louise Thompson of Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, and direct descendant through the Craigs of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

Maud Margaret Morris, born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 27th, 1873, was married to William Thurston Hincks, a prominent broker, graduate of Yale University and also of Yale Law School.

The youngest daughter, Grace Elizabeth Morris, born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 18th, 1875, was married to Edgar Webb Bassick, a well known manufacturer.

DAVID ALLEN SYKES.

SYKES, DAVID ALLEN, general superintendent of the Hockanum Mills Company, cloth manufacturers, of Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, represents a family that has been engaged in the woolen business for several generations, carrying on that line of manufacturing in England previous to 1851, when David Sykes' parents came to this country. They were John and Harriet Durrans Sykes, and the father made the woolen industry his life work. David A. Sykes was born in Millville, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on February 2d, 1858.

Until he was fifteen years old David Sykes attended the Millville Grammar School. He spent most of his vacations at work in the woolen mill where his father was employed. When he gave up school to go to work he became a weaver in the Millville Manufacturing Company, and was thus employed for nearly a year when he left to go to North Adams and work as a designer in the North Adams Manufacturing Company, of which his brother was the superintendent. There he worked his way up through all the various grades and branches of labor.

In 1886, Mr. Sykes located in Rockville and became superintendent of the newly organized Springville Manufacturing Company. In 1906, this company together with the Hockanum Company, the New England Company and the Minterburn Company, entered into the powerful combination known as the Hockanum Mills Company, and Mr. Sykes became general superintendent of the new organization. The company is an enormous one, widely renowned for its unexcelled worsteds and woolens, which have often been used for the inaugural suits of the Presidents.

Though a strong Republican, Mr. Sykes has never cared to hold public office except to serve on the Rockville Common Council for a period of seven years. He gives his time consistently to his responsibilities as captain of a large industry. He is a member of

David A. Sykes

Fayette Lodge of Masons and a regular attendant at the Congregational Church.

Mr. Sykes is a director in the Hockanum Mills Company, the Rockville National Bank, the George Maxwell Memorial Library and the Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a trustee of the George Sykes Manual Training School and of the Rockville Savings Bank.

On the twenty-first day of January, 1885, Mr. Sykes married Clara Darling of North Adams. Their two children are Arthur Darling, a student at Sheffield Institute, Yale University, and Corinne Hall, now at Dana Hall, Wellesley.

FREDERICK HOMER QUINTARD.

QUINTARD, FREDERICK HOMER, secretary and treasurer of The C. S. Trowbridge Company, Box Manufacturers, South Norwalk, Connecticut, state representative, a prominent club man and in many other ways a leading citizen of his town, was born in Norwalk, January 24th, 1857. The list of his ancestors is long and interesting and includes many prominent early colonists. The Quintards are of French Huguenot stock, the first known in America being Isaac Quintard who was born in Lusignan, France, and settled in New York City in 1697. On the maternal side Mr. Quintard is descended from Richard Lounsbury who came from England to Rye, New York, before 1672. Other noteworthy ancestors were Henry Whitney who came from Barkhamsted, England, to Long Island in 1665, Robert Lockwood who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1630, Richard Raymond who came from Essex, England, in 1634, Thomas Rumball who came to Boston on the "Free Love" in 1635, Thomas Hyatt who settled in Stratford in 1641, Rev. Henry Smith, an early settler of Wethersfield in 1639, Daniel Scofield who located in Stamford previous to 1670, Robert Stewart, Matthias Sention and many others.

The parents of Frederick Quintard were Francis E. and Matilda Lounsbury Quintard. The father was a merchant and manufacturer of furniture in Norwalk and the mother was a sister of the two ex-governors of Connecticut, George E. and Phineas C. Lounsbury. She died when Frederick was quite young.

City life was Frederick Quintard's experience in boyhood and his lot was easier than that of many boys of his day. He attended public, high and private schools and intended to go to college but when the time came he decided to enter his father's business instead. After a year's business experience he entered the employ of his uncles in the manufacture of shoes at South Norwalk, remaining in their employ some eight or nine years. In 1883 he associated himself with George E. Lounsbury in the manufacture of shoes at Bridgeport, Connecticut, as secretary and treasurer of the company.

Frederick H. Dunstan

In 1893, on account of poor health, he retired from active business for a time.

In 1906 Mr. Quintard decided to re-enter active business and became secretary and treasurer of The C. S. Trowbridge Company, Box Manufacturers, at South Norwalk, Connecticut, his present postion.

In addition to his business interests Mr. Quintard has been active in public life in both city and state, having held the office of councilman, tax collector and assessor, the two latter offices by appointment. In 1906 he was elected state representative and re-elected in 1908. In politics he has always been loyal to the Republican Party.

Mr. Quintard is a Mason, a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, of Norwalk. He is also a member of Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, and of Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of all the leading local clubs, in many of which he has held office. He is president of the Roxbury Club, secretary of the Norwalk Country Club, a director of the Norwalk Club and a member of the Council of the South Norwalk Club. He is also a member of the Norwalk Yacht Club and of the Norwalk Historical Society. His church membership is in the Congregational denomination. For recreation he enjoys hunting and fishing.

Mr. Quintard makes his home at 5 Washington Street, South Norwalk. His wife, Mary E. Benedict Quintard, whom he married November 2d, 1881, comes from a long line of colonial ancestors prominent in both church and state. They have no children.

THOMAS WALLACE BRYANT.

BRYANT, THOMAS WALLACE, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Union Hardware Company of Torrington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, mechanical inventor and a leader in civic, fraternal and educational affairs in that town, was born in New Haven, on August 18th, 1859. He is in the eighth generation of descent from John Bryant, who settled in Plymouth, in 1630, and in the tenth generation of descent from William Swift, a maternal ancestor, who came to this country from England about 1622. Several of his early ancestors were passengers in the *Mayflower*. Mr. Bryant's father was Clark Bishop Bryant, a clock manufacturer, who was for thirty years the superintendent of the New Haven Clock Company. Mr. Bryant's mother was Josephine Swift Bryant.

As most of his youth was spent in New Haven, Thomas Bryant had all the advantages of the fine public schools of that city. He attended the Wooster School and the Hillhouse High School. After two years in the high school he left to study practical drawing and designing under Rudolph Christiansen at Meriden, Connecticut. This was in the fall of 1877 and he continued his studies in drawing and designing for about three years.

In 1880, at the age of twenty-one, he went back to New Haven to be his father's assistant superintendent in the New Haven Clock Company. Later in the same year he became superintendent and treasurer of the Electrical Supply Company of Ansonia. Since 1888 he has been secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Union Hardware Company of Torrington, one of the largest and best known skate manufacturing industries in the world. Since his connection with that company Mr. Bryant has taken out many patents of his own inventions, many of them of great value and originality. In 1892 he invented a method for making skate runners, which completely revolutionized that art.

Mr. Bryant is actively interested in all Torrington affairs. For four years he has served on the Torrington board of education. He is

Thos. W. Bryant

a Republican in politics. He is a Mason, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of several local social clubs. He is an Episcopalian in creed and belongs to Christ Church, Torrington. He is fond of travel and has been in Cuba and various parts of Europe.

On April 30th, 1907, Mr. Bryant married Miss Marie Elsie Hooghkirk of New Haven. On March 24th, 1908, twin daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, Rebecca Swift and Marie Elsie. Their home is on Migeon Avenue, Torrington.

The Union Hardware Company is one of the largest, if not the very largest, skate manufacturing concerns in the world, as well as one of the most progressive and up-to-date. Mr. Bryant assumed its management long before he reached the prime of life, and has held it continually and with ever increasing success through two decades. Few men become captains of industry before they are thirty years of age, and by the simple force of their own ability and worth.

HON. LYMAN ALLEN MILLS.

MILLS, Hon. LYMAN ALLEN, was born in Middlefield (then a part of Middletown), Middlesex County, February 25th, 1841, the son of Rev. Charles Lewis Mills, a Congregational minister, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1835, and Elizabeth Coe Lyman, daughter of William Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn. He comes from old New England stock, descending through both his father and mother from Robert Coe, of the county of Suffolk, England, who emigrated to this country in 1634. Through his father he is descended from John and Priscilla Alden, of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims (1620). His mother, Elizabeth Coe Lyman, was a descendant of Thomas Welles, fourth governor of the Colony of Connecticut, who served in 1655 and 1658; and of Richard Lyman, who came to America from High Ongar, county of Essex, England, in 1631. Mr. Mills is nephew of the late David Lyman.

In boyhood Lyman A. Mills attended the academies of Durham, Conn., and North Bridgewater, Mass., and early developed an aptitude for business and financial affairs. He has devoted himself chiefly to manufacturing and to the care and management of various properties and estates, in which his great energy and native ability have won signal success.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Mills represented his town in the General Assembly of 1895, serving on the committee on finance. In November, 1898, he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of Connecticut by a handsome majority — Middlesex County gave to him her largest vote given at that time on the state ticket. Lieut.-Gov. Mills was an eminently successful presiding officer of the Senate. His integrity and fidelity in every trust have gained for him an honorable reputation, and secured the confidence and respect of the people of his state. He is president of The Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, a trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank, a director of the American Wringer Company, and president of The Levi E. Coe Library Association, and holds other positions of trust

Thomas A. Davies

and responsibility. He has been identified with the Congregational Church in Middlefield, and interested in its management for nearly fifty years.

Mr. Mills has been for many years a breeder of choice Jersey cattle, and has advanced the interests of dairy farming in America through the well-known herds of Jerseys raised upon his farm. Jerseys bred by him have become famous prize-winners, including the cow Figgis, champion and grand champion at the great exhibition of Jerseys at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

On June 6th, 1866, Mr. Mills married Jane Louisa, daughter of Deacon Alfred Andrews, New Britain, Conn., the author of the "Andrews Family Genealogy," "Stephen Hart and His Descendants," and "The History of New Britain." Mrs. Mills traces her lineage to the emigrant ancestors Thomas Hooker, Thomas Welles, fourth governor of the Connecticut Colony, and Capt. Thomas Willet, one of the Plymouth pilgrims, who became the first mayor of New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mills are Herbert Lee, born February 26th, 1868, and Charles Rowland, born January 28th, 1877, who live, respectively, in New Britain and Middlefield.

Lyman A. Mills is a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a keen lover of art and devotes much time to the study and collection of fine paintings. His house, built in 1787, is filled with rare paintings by American, Dutch and early English masters.

WILLIAM ELMER SEELEY.

SEELEY, WILLIAM ELMER, late bank president and public man of Bridgeport, was not only esteemed and prominent for his part in banking and political matters of state-wide importance but was also well known for his active part in Masonry and in patriotic, social and charitable affairs in his community. He was born in the town of Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on September 19th, 1840, and died at his summer home in Lakeville on August 25th, 1905. His parents were Seth and Charity Wilson Seeley and his father was a farmer by occupation. Through him Mr. Seeley traced his ancestral line back to Robert Seeley, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630. He afterwards settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he remained for six years at the end of which he located in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Later ancestors took part in the Revolution.

After receiving a common school education William E. Seeley began his banking career in early manhood as a clerk in the Farmers' Bank in Bridgeport. In 1864 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Bridgeport and became the first cashier of that bank. In 1892 he was made president of the First National and held that office until his death.

For many years Mr. Seeley was also president of the Peoples Savings Bank of Bridgeport, holding the office up to the time of his death. He was president of the Connecticut Bankers' Association for a number of years. He was an authority on all matters of finance and was regarded as one of the most experienced and soundest bankers in the state.

The public services which Mr. Seeley rendered were military, political and civic. He served in the state militia for a number of years, advancing from adjutant to lieutenant-colonel, his rank when he resigned. In 1901 he was elected state senator and during his term of office he was chairman of the committee on finance. From 1903-5 he was state comptroller and he filled this office with great

credit and satisfaction to all. He was always loyal to the Republican party and was at one time a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He held many municipal offices in Bridgeport, was fire commissioner for eight years, police commissioner for three years, and also held the offices of councilman, alderman, city treasurer, and manager of the city sinking fund.

Mr. Seeley was a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Union League Club and Transportation Club of New York, the Union League Club of New Haven, the Hartford Club of Hartford, and the Seaside, Algonquin, Brooklawn, Yacht, and Outing clubs of Bridgeport. He was a past grand commander of the Knights Templars of Connecticut. He was president of both the Seaside and Brooklawn clubs at different times and was very prominent socially. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

An able and honorable financier, a faithful public official and a patriotic, unselfish and substantial citizen, William E. Seeley was for one half a century one of Bridgeport's most influential and respected business and public men. It was well said of him on the occasion of his death in August, 1905, that "Nothing bad was ever known of him and much that was uncommonly good, while no man's word was better than his."

William E. Seeley was married in October, 1861, to Jane Elizabeth Sterling. He is survived by five sons, William E., Jr., Frederick Sterling, Henry Sterling, Robert Clinton, and Frank Earle.

SIDNEY EDWIN HAWLEY.

HAWLEY, SIDNEY EDWIN, high sheriff of Fairfield County, is one of the great Republican leaders of the state. He comes of the very best New England stock and his career from childhood to middle life presents an admirable study of the making of an American. First the humble years on the farm, then the energetic efforts for advancement as manhood approached, with the ultimate triumphs of political leadership and business success, all displaying those qualities which appeal so strongly to the great majority of his fellow countrymen.

Sidney Edwin Hawley first saw the light of day on November 29th, 1844, in the town of Brookfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was the son of the late Charles and Anna (Merwin) Hawley. His father was a farmer, a man of prominence in Brookfield. He held many public offices and was at one time county commissioner. Sheriff Hawley is a direct descendant of Joseph Hawley, who was a native of Parwick, Derby County, England, and came to Boston in 1629. From Boston the Hawleys moved to Stratford about 1646 and there founded the great Hawley family that has been so active in the history of the State of Connecticut and of Fairfield County for nearly three centuries. Hawleyville, in Newtown, marked the northward movement of the family for a time. It was founded by Benjamin Hawley, the great-grandfather of Sidney Edwin Hawley. Later on Brookfield proved attractive to the family and there Sheriff Hawley was born.

Like so many other men of recognized leadership, Sheriff Hawley's early years were marked by the hardest kind of farm work. Like so many others, too, this hard work, with its privations and self-denials, was an inspiration to greater things. As an additional spur to advancement, he assumed with willingness the responsibility of assisting in the support of his aged parents. In the rugged school offered by these conditions he learned the lessons that were to shape

L. E. Hawley

his character and direct his mind towards those qualities which make great friendships and invite marked confidences.

Mr. Hawley's educational opportunities were limited to those which he could obtain in the public schools and in a private academy of his native town. His early manhood was taken up with farming. The business of tobacco raising and packing attracted his attention and he engaged in it with success.

But it was in politics that he was to make his mark, and it was not long after reaching man's estate that he became interested in the affairs of his town. He was attracted to the Republican party, then establishing itself as the political organization of progress, although his native Brookfield was a Democratic stronghold. He was sent to Hartford as a representative in 1886 and was re-elected in 1888. In 1889 he was named as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and the same year was appointed to the position of deputy collector of internal revenue.

It was Mr. Hawley's removal from the latter office by the advent of a Democratic administration at Washington that opened to him the way to the great position he was to fill for so many years with immense credit to himself and benefit to the people of Fairfield County. The fall election of 1894 saw him a candidate for sheriff against one of the most popular Democrats in the county, and when the votes were counted he was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected by heavy majorities in 1898, 1902 and 1906, and has already held the office of sheriff longer than any other man who has filled the position in Fairfield County.

Of his services as sheriff it would be difficult to speak too highly. In running down criminals, solving mysterious crimes, protecting property and managing the county jail, Sheriff Hawley has ever shown marked fidelity to public interests. On no occasion has he been found wanting, and his record as a public servant shows how strongly he has held that a public office is a public trust.

It is as a party leader that Mr. Hawley stands most prominently before the people of the state. Closely allied with the late Samuel Fessenden, he engaged in some tremendous political battles. Staunch in his friendships, he preferred to risk his own political future rather than betray a friend or go back on his word. It is this quality that appeals so strongly to his fellow citizens. Coupled with it is

a keen knowledge of human nature and an ability to draw support. All these things combine to make him one of the most powerful factors in the Republican party of Fairfield County.

Mr. Hawley is a member of many fraternal organizations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, an Elk, a member of the Red Men, and the Grange. His club connections include membership in the Seaside, Algonquin, Calumet, Park City Yacht and Bridgeport Yacht Clubs. He has acted as trustee of the Congregational Church in Brookfield for many years. His favorite diversions are driving, fishing and traveling. He was married in June, 1871, to Miss Sarah A. Roe. They have no children.

In looking back over his life Mr. Hawley has no hesitation in saying that the influence of his mother had a marked power in shaping his moral, spiritual and intellectual faculties, while he found in the histories of his country, state and town, and in the biographies of the early settlers, which told of their hardships and struggles, the reading that was to be of great assistance. His motto for any young American about to start in life would be: "Rely upon God and the best that is in you and you will win."

WILLIAM EDWARD BURNHAM.

BURNHAM, WILLIAM E., one of Bridgeport's leading manufacturers and most progressive business men, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on November 25th, 1856. He is descended from Thomas Burnham, who came from England to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635, and was one of the true-blue Puritans. On the maternal side Mr. Burnham is a descendant of Uri Ferree, an early settler of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Burnham's father was the late Edward Goodwin Burnham, one of Bridgeport's prominent manufacturers, who was president of the Eaton, Cole and Burnham Company, state senator and a member of the Bridgeport Board of Public Works. His wife, W. E. Burnham's mother, was Mary Ferree, a good woman, whose influence on her son's early life was strongly for his good in every way.

When he was a very small boy, William E. Burnham's family settled in Bridgeport, where he received his early education. He attended the public schools and also studied for six years at a private school in Bridgeport. He then took a two years' course at Seabury Institute in Saybrook. He was chiefly interested in history and mechanics and showed marked mechanical genius. At the age of seventeen he went to work in his father's iron foundry, the manufacturing concern of Eaton, Cole and Burnham, to learn the industry "from the bottom up." He began as "handy man" and worked up through all the various departments. This experience established habits of promptness, thoroughness, fidelity to his work, and a lasting sense of the nobility of labor.

Rising step by step he attained to positions of increasing importance and responsibility until he became vice-president, assistant treasurer and manager. His keen discernment and sagacity were invaluable to the corporation and became vital factors in its rapid growth and development into one of the largest and best known brass and iron industries in Connecticut. In 1905 he sold out his interest to Chicago

parties and retired from active connection with the Eaton, Cole and Burnham Company.

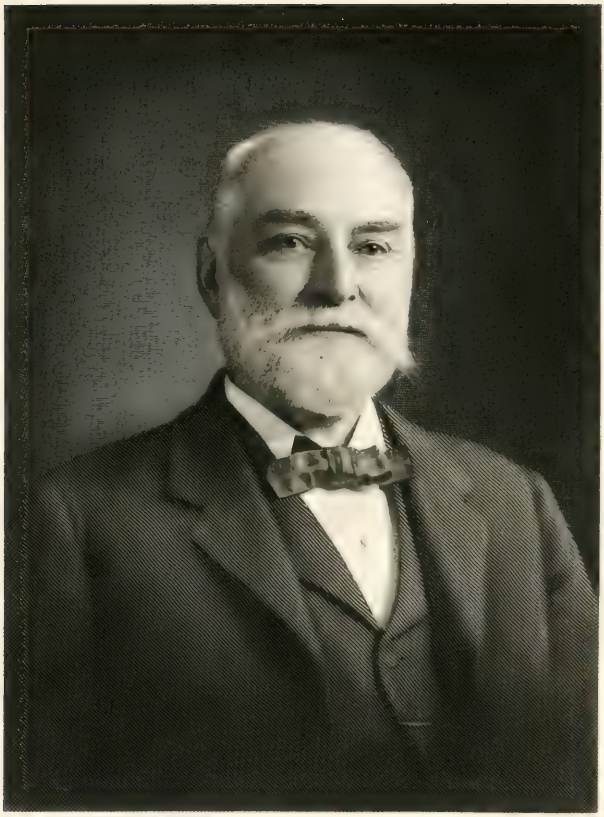
Since retiring from the Eaton, Cole and Burnham Company, Mr. Burnham has been president of the Pacific Iron Works, director of the Connecticut National Bank, treasurer of the Thomas Phillips Company, director of the Bridgeport Crucible Company, the Bridgeport Hospital, and the Bridgeport Public Library.

In 1897 Mr. Burnham was appointed park commissioner and served seven years. In 1908 he was elected delegate to the Republican National Convention. 1909 he was one of the Republican presidential electors for Connecticut who helped cast the state's vote for Mr. Taft. He has always been a loyal Republican but never an office seeker.

William E. Burnham is a member of the order of Knights Templar, Pyramid Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Order of Elks, the Algonquin, Calumet, and Bridgeport Yacht Clubs, all of Bridgeport, and of the Union League Club of New Haven, Conn., the New York Yacht Club, and the New York Athletic Club. He is fond of out-door life and an enthusiastic devotee of such sports as fishing, driving, and various athletic recreations. He is an Episcopalian in creed. He is interested in all amusements for the public good and is a director of the Boys' Club of Bridgeport.

On December 10th, 1884, Mr. Burnham married Hattie J. Kiefer. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burnham. Their home is on Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport.

Mr. Burnham bears an enviable reputation for integrity, honor, progressive business ability and good citizenship, and his advice to young men commands attention and deserves conscientious following. He says: "Attend to your duties closely, work hard for your employer's interest. Don't spend every cent you earn but start a nest egg of saving for the future, be honest and temperate, and above all be self-reliant, active, energetic, and you will succeed."



Cyprian Strong Brainerd M.

CYPRIAN STRONG BRAINERD, JR.

BRAINERD, CYPRIAN STRONG, lawyer and business man of Haddam, Connecticut, and Brooklyn, New York, was born in the town of Haddam, Middlesex County, on August 4th, 1828. The Brainerd family is an old and important one in Haddam and was founded there as long ago as 1662, when Daniel Brainerd settled there after his immigration from England. Mr. Brainerd's father was Cyprian Strong Brainerd, a farmer, who owned and operated granite quarries and was county commissioner and state representative. His wife, Mr. Brainerd's mother, was Florilla Hull Brainerd, and her English ancestors were also among the earliest settlers in Connecticut. Of his mother and her great influence Mr. Brainerd says: "Her sincere piety, faithful love, patience, prudence, industry and wise economy were an inspiration to the highest and noblest virtues."

The family homestead at Haddam, built by his great-grandfather, Josiah Brainerd, in 1792, was Cyprian Brainerd's home throughout his boyhood, which was a busy and wholesome one. When not at school he worked at his father's farm or at the quarries. Living so close to the Connecticut River he necessarily had constant practice in swimming, skating and boating in all seasons and variety of weather and thus cultivated coolness, courage and self-dependence, and laid the foundation for the rugged health and physique with which he has been so greatly blessed during his whole life. His moral, intellectual and spiritual development was correspondingly vigorous, for he was brought up in the daily hearing of the Bible at family prayers, and to study such books as "A Catechism of Health," and the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Carlyle, Coleridge, Tennyson and Ruskin. He attended the Haddam district school and the Brainerd Academy at Haddam, of which his father was a trustee. At the age of eighteen he entered Yale College, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1850. Among his classmates were many distinguished men, including Ellis H. Roberts, United States treasurer,

Martin Kellogg, late president of the University of California, Robert Coit, New London's well-known lawyer and politician, and Hubert A. Newton, late professor of mathematics in Yale College.

The first five years after his graduation from Yale Mr. Brainerd spent in teaching. He studied medicine for a while but gave it up in 1855, when he went to New York to read law in the office of his cousin, Roswell C. Brainerd, who was for eight years surrogate of King's County, New York. In 1857 he became private secretary to Samuel Powell, mayor of Brooklyn, New York, and served in this capacity nearly three years. In 1860 he entered into partnership with his uncle in the business firm of C. E. Hull and Company, in New York. In 1863 he was admitted to the New York bar. He maintained his interest in the firm of C. E. Hull and Company for many years, but during the past twenty years he has been chiefly engaged as an executor and manager of estates and as a director in a number of business institutions, including the Franklin Bank of New York, the Coal Mining Company of Cartersville, Illinois, and the Middlesex Hospital. He divides his time between Brooklyn and Haddam, spending the months from May to November in his ancestral home in the latter place.

Mr. Brainerd is a member of the Long Island Historical Society, the New England Society of Brooklyn, the Long Island Yale Alumni Association, and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. In politics he is an independent voter. He is a deacon in the First Congregational Church of Haddam and is strongly attached to that venerable church, of which so many of his ancestors were members. In 1900, when that church celebrated its bicentennial, he placed in it a fine pipe organ as a memorial of his parents, who were devoted members of that church for many years. While in Brooklyn Mr. Brainerd attends the Church of the Pilgrims.

Cyprian S. Brainerd is a strong advocate of vigorous outdoor life, the secret of his own well-preserved health through such a long, busy life. He deems walking, rowing, sailing, fishing and all out-of-door recreations to be necessary as pleasures and exercise. He also believes in a vigorous intellectual development and enjoys the culture of travel, music, literature and natural history. He has made many journeys to Europe and has visited Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. His scholarly interests are well embodied

in his splendid gift to his native town — the Brainerd Memorial Library, dedicated in 1908.

For guidance in one's life work, Mr. Brainerd advises young men to study the first three verses of the "First Psalm," and Philippians IV, verse 8, for the "Second Lesson." He adds this wise advice: "Study the lives of the wise and good who have been benefactors to the human race, whether in high or in humble station." "Not what one gets but what he gives will be found in the retrospect most satisfying and rewarding." Surely his own long, faithful life, with its three-fold success and development in the world of business and knowledge, in mental and bodily robustness and in depth of character and Christianity, is an excellent one to study.

On the second of May, 1877, Mr. Brainerd married Harriett E. Harrison, a near relative of ex-Governor Henry B. Harrison, and the daughter of Frederick H. Harrison, a prominent New York merchant. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd.

WILLIAM RICHARD BRIXEY.

BRIXEY, WILLIAM RICHARD, of Seymour, Connecticut, is one of the most successful and best known manufacturers in the State. He was born in Southampton, Hampshire County, England, May 11th, 1851. His father, Richard Brixey, was a builder, who married Elizabeth Jarvis and they lived in Southampton and vicinity. While Mr. Brixey is by birth an Englishman, he is in all other respects thoroughly American. He became a citizen of the United States in 1879. He was educated at the Chippingongar Grammar School, Essex, England. At the age of sixteen he went into business as a clerk in the office of a ship and insurance broker in London, England. This position he resigned in 1868 to follow the British Mercantile Marine Service, in which he served in various capacities, finally commanding his own vessel and visited the principal ports of the world, around which he sailed several times, gaining an enviable experience which has served him well. He came to this country in 1878, swallowed the anchor and went to business with his brother-in-law, Mr. A. G. Day. Mr. Day was one of the pioneers in the rubber industry in this country and was the inventor of kerite, the famous insulation used on wires and cables for electrical work. Mr. Day had married Mr. Brixey's sister, Sarah A. Brixey, in 1877, in England, where he usually went for his vacations. His plant was at Seymour, Connecticut, and it was here that Mr. Brixey first entered the business which he has since built up so wonderfully and which has achieved a world-wide reputation.

In 1879, Mr. Brixey married Frances Nancy De Wolfe of Seymour, the youngest daughter of Alvah G. De Wolfe, who was Mr. Day's chief assistant and an inventor of marked ability. Practically all of the original machinery used in the process of making this wire and cable was the product of Mr. De Wolfe's skill. Mr. Brixey entered the factory as a workman to learn the business and finally worked himself up to superintendent. Upon the death of Mr. Day he

W. O. Briscoe.

became general manager of the business, which passed entirely into his hands upon the death of his sister, Mrs. Day.

Mr. Brixey, while a very strict disciplinarian, is highly respected because of his character and ability and is greatly endeared to all his employees, and, in fact, to all with whom he comes in contact, on account of his innate kindness, geniality and generous disposition. He is a man of much personal magnetism and possesses great business ability. These qualities, together with an indomitable will and natural perseverance, have enabled him to build up his business on a very solid and substantial basis. Not only is he a man of keen judgment on business propositions, but he has also made many and vast improvements in the machinery, method and processes connected with his business in the manufacture of all types of kerite insulated wires and cables for every kind of electrical service, interior, aërial, underground and submarine. The growth of the business under Mr. Brixey's management has been phenomenal. Through his conscientious endeavors to produce the best possible material and workmanship and because of the wonderful durability of his famous insulation, kerite, his products have justly earned the eminent position which they occupy today. Some of the largest users of his product are the various railroads of the country, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the various Bell Telephone Companies, street railroads, power stations, etc. One or two of the best known and most important contracts for his product are the manufacturing and laying of the Alaskan Cable from Skaguay to Juneau; the furnishing of the Panama Canal Zone Cable, one of the most important stretches of cable in the world, connecting as it does the Atlantic and Pacific cables across the Isthmus, and the furnishing of all the signal wires and cables for the complete Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal project from Harrison, New Jersey, under the Hudson River, across New York City and under the East River to Long Island City. There are, of course, many others, but these are cited to show the world wide distribution and different kinds of service.

In 1908 Mr. Brixey incorporated his business under the name of the Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Company and retired from active business life, leaving in charge his eldest son whom he had carefully trained for the management of it. He has three sons living, his youngest child, a daughter, having died in infancy. The eldest son,

Richard De Wolfe Brixey, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, is president and general manager of the business. The second son, Reginald Waldo Brixey, also a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, is a practicing lawyer in New York City, being a member of the firm of Lannon, Bailey & Brixey. He is also vice-president of the company. The youngest son, Austin Day Brixey, who possesses considerable inventive ability, is connected with the works at Seymour, being factory manager and secretary of the company.

In September, 1909, Mr. Brixey suffered a most serious loss in the death of his wife who had always been a most affectionate and able help-mate and an ideal mother.

William R. Brixey is pre-eminently a self-made man and his successful business career is due largely to his acute power of observation of events and details, industry, perserverance, sterling honesty and discriminating judgment. With him there has been no such word as "fail," and obstacles which would have deterred most men have been overcome by him. He is loyal in his friendships and cautious as to his acquaintances, a trait well exemplified by his favorite motto: "Once bit, twice shy." Another favorite saying of his is "that there is no such word in the English language as "can't," and still another, "that what is worth doing, is worth doing well."

He is an ardent lover of the manly sports, such as hunting, fishing, sailing, driving, and automobiling. He was for many years a member of the Old Guard of New York City with the rank of Captain. He is a member of the socially exclusive Brooklyn Club of Brooklyn, New York, and is prominent in Free Masonry, being a thirty-second degree Mason, connected with Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., Triune Chapter, No. 241, R. A. M., Columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites, of which he is a life member, and Mecca Temple, A. A. O. M. S., all of New York City. He is also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

He possesses decided histrionic and musical powers which render him a very welcome guest and have earned for him the title of "Old King Cole" from his remarkable rendition of that jovial song.

He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Episcopal Church. He is a man of deep feeling and has always been devoted

to his family. He was seriously injured in the "subway" Murray Hill explosion in 1902. He suffered injuries to which an ordinary man would have succumbed, but owing to his wonderful constitution and with the aid of the best surgeons in the country, he pulled through.

HERBERT R. COFFIN.

COFFIN, HERBERT R., late manufacturer of Windsor Locks, Hartford County, Connecticut, was the proprietor and manager of the paper, flour and grain mills known as the firm of C. H. Dexter & Sons, vice-president of the Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point Bridge Company, and president of the Connecticut River Water Company. He was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, on August 6th, 1840. His parents were the late George and Sarah (Scovell) Coffin, the former being a manufacturer of flannels and woolen goods, first in Vermont, later in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and finally in Windsor Locks. The family has a distinguished ancestry, being descendants of the same stock as Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British Navy who, in 1826, visited the island of Nantucket, the site of the first settlement of the family in this country, and established a school in their memory, endowing it with a fund of ten thousand dollars.

As the location of his father's business was often changed, it followed that Herbert Coffin's education was acquired in several different schools. The chief of these were the public schools of Ludlow, Vermont, the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, New Hampshire, and the Conference Academy, of West Poultney, Vermont. He left school at the age of sixteen and became a clerk in the dry goods commission house of Upson, Tucker & Company, in Boston, with whom he remained for three years. The next two years he was similarly employed by W. F. Feld & Company, one of Boston's large importing concerns. Upon leaving them he returned to Rindge and helped his father in the wool grading and scouring industry. They formed the firm of Herbert R. Coffin & Company, which they moved to Windsor Locks two years later. In 1867 Herbert Coffin sold out his interest in the business to his father and became a clerk in the office of the Star Paper Mills at Windsor Locks, which were established by C. H. Dexter in 1835. A year later he became a member of the firm of C. H. Dexter & Sons, and afterwards in 1886 sole proprietor

William K. Coppin

of the business. He developed the business until it now employs a hundred hands and manufactures large quantities of high-grade paper, making specialties of tissue, typewriting, copying and cover paper, all widely marketed.

Mr. Coffin was a director in the Connecticut River Banking Company, of Hartford, and in the Medlicott Company, manufacturers of knit goods, Windsor Locks, as well as president of the Connecticut River Water Company and vice-president of the Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point Bridge Company. In politics he was a loyal Republican. For many years he was a deacon in the Congregational Church.

On December 4th, 1866, Mr. Coffin married Mrs. Julia Sargent Haskell (née Dexter), widow of the late Thomas Haskell, of Windsor Locks, and daughter of the late C. H. Dexter. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Arthur Dexter and Herbert R., Jr., who now compose the firm of C. H. Dexter & Sons, and Grace Pierson who married Charles R. Cooley, Jr.

HERBERT R. COFFIN, JR.

COFFIN, HERBERT R., JR., manufacturer, member of Legislature, and a leader in public affairs in Windsor Locks, Hartford County, Connecticut, is a member of the firm of C. H. Dexter & Sons, the large paper manufacturing industry of Windsor Locks, and in many other ways a man of prominence in local affairs as well as in State politics. He is a son of the late Herbert R. Coffin, whose life is sketched elsewhere in this work, and Julia Haskell Dexter Coffin, who was the widow of the late Thomas Haskell when she married the elder Herbert R. Coffin. The present Herbert R. Coffin was born in Windsor Locks on January 15th, 1871, and received his education in the public schools of his native town.

After leaving school Mr. Coffin entered the paper industry of which his father was proprietor, C. H. Dexter & Sons, and he has made paper manufacturing his chief business interest. Ever since he attained his majority he has been identified with the political life of the community and with the promotion of all movements for the betterment of his town in industrial, educational and moral progress. He is now serving his second term as state representative from his town. During his first term in the Assembly he bent all his energies toward the introduction of the bill to have the State buy and maintain the four bridges over the Connecticut River, the passing of which and the subsequent freeing of the bridge at Windsor Locks was the occasion of great rejoicing in that town. His fellow-townsmen expressed their appreciation not only by the gift of a loving cup but by making him the unanimous choice for representative regardless of party lines. His zeal in freeing the bridge is of particular significance and merit, for he was at the time a director and stockholder in the Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point Bridge and Ferry Company. During his second term as representative he has served as a member of the committee on incorporations and as chairman of the committee on assignment of seats. He was a member of the committees on education and woman's suffrage in his first term in the Legislature.

Herbert R. Coffin

His re-election not only reflects the gratitude of his townsmen for his valued services in freeing their bridge but also his ability to represent his town at the Capitol with a loyalty, uprightness and zeal that made his first public honors seem but the beginning of a long political career. He has always been keenly interested in education and was the chief instrument in establishing the excellent free high school in Windsor Locks. He is now serving his third term as a member of the town board of education of which he is the financial secretary. He is a director of the Windsor Locks Trust Company, his only business tie outside of the paper industry with which he is so closely connected.

Mr. Coffin is married and his wife's maiden name was Jean T. Warburton. His strongest fraternal bond is with the Masonic Lodge, Euclid No. 109, F. & A. M., and he is the president of the club connected with this lodge. Like his father he is a Republican in politics, a Congregationalist in his church relations, and a citizen whose creed is service of the public in all good work for the progress and advancement of the people.

ARTHUR DEXTER COFFIN.

COFFIN, ARTHUR DEXTER, president of the Connecticut River Company of Hartford, Connecticut, is the son of the late Herbert Raymond and Julia S. Dexter Coffin, and was born in Windsor Locks, Hartford County, which place is still his home, on April 25th, 1868. His father was a paper manufacturer and a man of prominence in his community, being a director in a number of corporations, a loyal Republican, and a deacon in the Congregational Church. The Coffins are descendants of the old Nantucket Coffin family and have the same ancestors as Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British Navy, who came to America in 1826 to build a school at Nantucket in honor of his ancestors.

The village schools of his native town furnished Arthur D. Coffin's early education. In later boyhood he attended the Hartford Public High School and Phillips Academy in Andover.

In 1888 he went to work in the office of the grist mill owned by C. H. Dexter and Son in Windsor Locks. For a number of years he also had charge of the flouring mills connected with his father's paper industry.

Mr. Coffin is president of the Connecticut River Company of Hartford, of which he was a director for a number of years previous. He is a trustee of the State Savings Bank and a director in the Medlicott Company.

Mr. Coffin is a Republican in politics. He is a Knight Templar and a Shriner, a member of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Engineers' Club of Hartford, and of the Navassett and Country Clubs of Springfield. He is an advocate and follower of out-door sports and was a devotee of driving and riding until he took up automobiling as his recreation.

On April 11th, 1894, Arthur D. Coffin married Cora Loomis Drake. Of the two children born to them one is now living, a son, Dexter Drake Coffin. Their home is in Windsor Locks, Hartford County, Connecticut.

Arthur D. Coffin

GUSTAF BIRGER CARLSON

CARLSON, GUSTAF BIRGER, attorney-at-law of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Hammar, Sweden, June 10th, 1870, the son of Otto F. Carlson and Johanna L. Carlson, who came to Connecticut in the spring of 1872 and settled in the Town of Haddam, where his father, who is a farmer and contractor, still resides.

Gustaf B. Carlson spent his boyhood in Haddam. He prepared for college at Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, graduating in 1891. In 1891 he entered Yale College and graduated in the academic department in the class of 1895. After graduation from college he took up the study of law, was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1898, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Middletown. In 1900 he was appointed United States Referee in bankruptcy, an office which he still holds, and at the present time he is corporation counsel for the City of Middletown. In creed he is a Congregationalist, in politics a Republican, and fraternally a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Elk.

He is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of his county.

In 1903 he was married to Mazie M. O'Conor of Baltimore, Maryland, by whom he has had one child, Elizabeth.

GEORGE ROCKWELL.

ROCKWELL, GEORGE, secretary of the International Silver Company, now of Waterbury, Connecticut, for many years a resident of Meriden, was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, and is one of the three sons of Francis A. and Mary (Lee) Rockwell, who have figured prominently in the manufacturing and financial life of Meriden and Waterbury.

He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the academy at Fort Edward, New York. At the age of eighteen he began his business career as a clerk in the First National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, where he became familiar with banking methods. At the end of two years he entered the office of a large wholesale house in New York City, where he remained several years, and during that time became the head of the accounting department.

In 1880 he was elected auditor of the Meriden Britannia Company of Meriden, Connecticut, and later became a director and secretary of that company. He held that office until the organization of the International Silver Company, in 1898, when he was elected secretary of that corporation and manager of the Rogers and Brothers Company, of Waterbury, one of the constituent companies of the International Silver Company.

His executive ability and great energy have brought him many other positions of honor and responsibility. He was treasurer of the Rogers and Brothers Company of Waterbury, and the Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad Company, while those two corporations were carried on under those titles. He is a director in the International Silver Company, Manning, Bowman and Company, Miller Bros. Cutlery Company, of Meriden, the Mad River Company of Waterbury, and various others.

Mr. Rockwell is a member of the Waterbury Club, the Waterbury Country Club, the Home Club of Waterbury and the Home Club of Meriden.

He was married in 1881 to Minnie F. Battles of Lowell, Massachusetts, and has two children, George Rockwell, Jr., and Sherburne B. Rockwell.

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BENEDICT MICHAEL HOLDEN.

HOLDEN, BENEDICT MICHAEL, lawyer, justice of the peace, soldier, and politician, of Hartford, was born in Bristol on February 17th, 1874, the son of Felix Holden, a farmer, and Jane Farley Holden, a worthy mother and a woman of fine character and aspiring ideals. Through both parents Mr. Holden is of Irish ancestry. The Holden family was founded in this country by Owen Holden, Mr. Holden's great-grandfather.

Actuated even in early childhood by an ambition to become a lawyer, Benedict Holden worked diligently all through his boyhood to earn money for his legal education. Outside of school hours he worked on the farm and in a factory and thus established habits of industry, self-reliance and independence at an early age. He read a great deal, especially on such subjects as philosophy and history and such law works as the "Connecticut Practice Act." Blackstone and Shakespeare were his favorite and most helpful authors. After completing the course of study offered by the district and high school of Bristol, he entered the law department of Yale University. He was graduated from Yale Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1895.

Enlisting at the outbreak of the War with Spain he gave creditable and patriotic service to his country. He also gave three years (from 1898 to 1901) of service in the Philippines, during which time he was Battalion Sergeant Major in 2d Battalion, 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

With the exception of this period of military service Mr. Holden has practiced law continuously in Bristol and Hartford ever since his admission to the bar. He is one of Hartford's leading lawyers and has had many successful cases of importance and interest. In 1904 and again in 1906 he was elected justice of peace. He was once a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Holden is a director of St. Francis Hospital of Hartford. He is a member of the Hartford Club and the Home Club of Meriden.

In creed he is a Roman Catholic. He is exceedingly fond of outdoor life and enjoys automobiling, fishing, hunting and walking with particular interest and enthusiasm.

On November 18th, 1902, Mr. Holden married Grace Francis Farrell, by whom he has had one child, a daughter, Mary Holden. His home is at 143 Tremont Street, Hartford.

This is the brief but sagacious and optimistic expression of Mr. Holden's advice to young men (and it must be remembered that in spite of his already attained success in life he is still a young man himself): "Keep at work and do the work not for compensation but for the satisfaction derived from the work itself. Take on responsibilities, and then take on more, and keep smiling."

Isaac N. Hart

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GERALD WALDO HART.

HART, GERALD WALDO, president of the Hart Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, son of Samuel Waldo Hart and Cordelia M. Hart, was born July 23d, 1856, in New Britain, Connecticut, where his father was a physician and mayor for five terms, as well as a prominent Republican. His mother died soon after he was born.

His earliest ancestor in this country was Stephen Hart, who is remembered as one of those followers of Thomas Hooker who came from England to Hartford in 1636.

Gerald W. Hart spent his youth in a village and employed his time after the manner of the average New England boy. He showed a great aptitude for mechanics and a decided inventive genius in the construction of mechanical apparatus. He prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut, and then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the class of 1879. He was in the university freshman crew of 1876, and was bow oar on the university crew of 1877, and still retains an interest in yachting and outdoor sports. He received a thorough training in mechanical engineering and obtained an equally thorough theoretical knowledge of mechanics, which was a good foundation for the practical experience he was to have in all mechanical and electrical matters in his life work.

In 1880 he entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company in New Britain as their first employee and he remained with them until 1887, when he left that company and went to Kansas City, where he became superintendent of the Edison Electric Light and Power Company and assistant general manager of the Kansas City Electric Light Company.

Since 1890 he has been engaged in the manufacture of electric light supplies and for a number of years has been president of the Hart Manufacturing Company of Hartford. He has taken out a

number of patents on electrical appliances and has been particularly successful in the invention of electric switches.

In 1887 Mr. Hart married Lucie I. Janes, whose father was a lineal descendant of William Janes, who came over with John Davenport and settled in North Haven, Connecticut.

Outside of business interests, Mr. Hart's ties are few. He is a consistent Republican. He is a member of a number of local clubs, including the Hartford Club, the Hartford Yacht Club, and the Farmington Country Club.

David B. Williams

JAMES BAKER WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMS, JAMES BAKER, late manufacturer, who was for many years president of the J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury, Connecticut, was, in that position, the head of one of the largest and best known soap industries in the world. He was the founder and developer of that enormous business and as such ranked high in the industrial world of his day and built strong foundations for future growth by his own progressive common sense methods, his rare energy and his sterling integrity.

The date of Mr. Williams' birth was February 2d, 1818, and his birthplace was the village of Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut. His parents were Solomon and Martha Baker Williams. On his father's side Mr. Williams' ancestry is traceable to Robert Williams, a native of Norwich, England, who came to America and was made a freeman in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. A still more distinguished Englishman was a relative of his ancestors, namely, Oliver Cromwell, whose name was Williams until he assumed his historical name. Going down the line we find deacons, theologians and one divine, the Rev. Elisha Williams, born in 1694, who was for a time rector or president of Yale College, as well as Rev. Solomon Williams, own cousin to Jonathan Edwards, an eminent writer and once the president of Princeton University. We also find in the list of Mr. Williams' paternal ancestors members of legislature, a chief justice, a Congressman, and a number of others prominent in politics and the professions. On his mother's side Mr. Williams was a grandson of the Dr. Baker who was a surgeon under Israel Putnam in the early days of the Revolution. A son of Dr. Baker, Capt. James Baker, was an officer in the regular army during the War of 1812.

The early boyhood of James B. Williams was passed in the old homestead, the home of four generations of his family. He was educated in the Lebanon district school and the public schools of East Hartford and Hartford. He also learned to do all the things a farmer's boy is brought up to do. In 1832 he left school and hired

out as a farm boy to Deacon Horace Pitkin of Manchester. Two years later he became clerk in a store in Manchester Green, receiving a salary of $25.00 a year. He was determined to have a higher education than he had already acquired and worked at his books both before and after hours. As one of his employers was a druggist he learned chemistry and the drug business under his guidance. In 1838 he was taken into the firm, which then became Keeney and Williams. He sold all but his share in the drug business two years later. He then entered into partnership with his brother.

Convinced of the great demand for a high quality of shaving soap, Mr. Williams began a series of experiments which resulted in "Williams' Genuine Yankee Soap," which was so successful as to give rise to many imitations. The Williams brothers brought many suits at law in the protection of their trade mark and were always successful. In 1847 the business was moved to Glastonbury and another brother, the late William S. Williams, entered the firm, which became James B. Williams and Company. In 1885 a joint stock company was formed with James B. Williams as president and the corporation still has the style then adopted, the J. B. Williams Company. The business has grown forty-fold and now embraces many products for toilet use which are marketed all over the world. The history of the industry shows great and steady success from year to year — from a humble beginning on borrowed capital to a mammoth, world-wide industry of highest repute and usefulness.

Mr. Williams was also president of the Williams Brothers' Manufacturing Company of Glastonbury and the Vermont Farm Machine Company. He retired a number of years before his death and spent his winters in Florida. He died in March, 1907. He was state representative in 1863 and 1864 and served on the committee on education and engrossed bills. He was a life-long Congregationalist and was a deacon of the First Church of Christ in Glastonbury. He was a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Connecticut Congregational Club, the Harrison Veteran Club, the Good Templars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was honored for his generous philanthropy, his clean business record, his kindly nature and good influence in the community.

In 1845 Mr. Williams married Jerusha M. Hubbard of Glastonbury. Six children born of this union grew to maturity: Mary Ellen,

David Willard, Martha Baker, Jessie Elizabeth, James Stoddard, and Samuel Hubbard.

Mrs. Williams died in 1866 and he afterwards married her sister, Julia E. Williams. Of this union there are two living children: Anne Shelton and Richard Solomon.

BENJAMIN MYRRICK DES JARDINS.

DES JARDINS, BENJAMIN MYRRICK, whose rare genius has resulted in some of the most wonderful and valuable inventions of our age, is a resident of West Hartford. He is president of the Des Jardins Type Justifier Company and vice-president of the Des Jardins Computing Register Company, both of Hartford.

On both sides of his family tree Mr. Des Jardins is descended from French nobility. He is the son of Gregoir and Mary Trudeau Des Jardine and the grandson of Zacherie Des Jardins, a farmer of Sainte Thérèse de Blainville, Quebec. He was born in Tyre, Michigan, on October 1st, 1858. His early education consisted partly of home study under the guidance of his mother and older sisters, and partly of courses at the public schools of Tyre and vicinity, which at that time afforded but meagre educational advantages. His was naturally studious and ambitious for a college education and when he reached the age of seventeen he left home and went to Kalamazoo College, where he earned his way by doing newspaper work on one of the local dailies. This fact had a marked influence on his future achievements, for it was while he was employed on the newspaper that he became so impressed with the monotony and waste of time in setting type by hand that he resolved to use all his powers to invent a machine for type-setting and justifying. The ultimate result of his ambition is well known. Meanwhile he availed himself of the opportunity of studying mechanics both in and out of college, in the latter case in the splendid library of Senator Burrows of Kalamazoo, with whom he made his home during his college days. He became so filled with his great purpose that he left college before graduating in order to devote his whole time to his invention. He took into his confidence for temporary collaboration George W. O'Hara, an electrician, and Herbert S. Wilson, a draftsman and mechanic. It was characteristic of their zeal and singleness of purpose that all three men cheerfully lost their positions through giving too much time to the construction of their

B. M. Desjardins

machine. It was, however, necessary for Mr. Des Jardins to have some source of income and for a while he conducted a laundry in Kalamazoo. Later, in 1883, he compiled a directory of Kalamazoo and vicinity which embraced maps and a local history of great accuracy and value. He sold this work to a publisher, but even the funds thus realized and the profits from his laundry were not sufficient for his needs and he again took up journalistic work on the Kalamazoo "Gazette," continuing to devote all his leisure to his invention. He also resumed some branches of study in college.

His next step was to travel in behalf of his project, visiting men of allied interests and capitalists in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. In most cases they were too familiar with the obstacles that had defeated previous inventors to give him any substantial encouragement. With undaunted confidence and tenacity of purpose he went to Chicago in 1884 and opened an office for drafting and designing machinery. His great skill soon won recognition, and he became secretary of the Inventors' Association of Illinois. He continued to do newspaper work and was employed on the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and the Chicago "Mail." He was employed and consulted on all sorts of matters pertaining to mechanics. In 1888 he completed an improved type-setter and justifier which fire destroyed in 1891. After that he devoted his time to the automatic type-justifier, remodeled from his 1888 machine, which was completed and put on the market in Hartford in 1894. This was followed by two other models. These successful and ingenious inventions gave the first solution of the problem of justifying movable type by mechanical means, an achievement of inestimable value in all printing. In 1898 the Des Jardins Type Justifier Company was organized at Hartford with a capital of $500,000, Mr. William H. Rand, of Rand, McNally and Company of Chicago furnishing the capital, and Mr. Des Jardins being made president. That same year Mr. Des Jardins invented a typewriter adding-machine which can be attached to any typewriter and is operated by the regular keys, performing the additions while the figures are being written and being automatically disconnected at the end of the addition. Another valuable invention which he perfected about this time is the cipher code typewriter for confidential correspondence known as the "cryptograph." This machine embraces one hundred and sixty billions of independent type settings and is of

great value for secret service of the Government or of individuals. It is small enough to be carried in a man's pocket. In 1899 Mr. Des Jardins perfected a computing scale which forms an intermediate between a weighing scale and a cash register for computing and recording the value of goods weighed thereon. The same year the Des Jardins Computing Register Company was organized in Hartford with Mr. Des Jardins as vice-president and a capital of $100,000. He is at present engaged in perfecting a new multiplier and has many other plans for computing devices of great possibilities. The great utility and orginality of his inventions place Mr. Des Jardins in the foremost ranks of America's inventors and public benefactors, and as he is still in the prime of his activity the world of science looks to him for further achievements. At the recent Paris Exposition Mr. Des Jardins received more awards than any other Connecticut exhibitor.

The Des Jardins residence, Buena Vista, West Hartford, is located on a high hill overlooking Hartford and the Connecticut Valley. Under the influence of this beautiful country environment Mr. Des Jardins' rare imaginative powers have found a more romantic outlet than mechanical inventions, for he has written some poetry of true merit, showing a deep love of nature and child-life. His little book of "Wild Flower Poems" reveals his passion for out-door life, his poetic instincts and his power of simple and delicate word painting. He is fond of social life, especially of picturesque and festive out-door entertainments, and makes Buena Vista a center of such gatherings where children are always the most welcome guests.

On August 1st, 1889, Mr. Des Jardins married Miss Cora Viola Snyder, of Evanston, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Des Jardins are members of West Hartford Baptist Church and very active in the life of that church.

MARK SPAULDING BRADLEY, M.D.

BRADLEY, MARK SPAULDING, M.D., physician, specialist in diseases of the ear, nose, throat and skin, assistant medical director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, a prominent member of the staff of the Hartford Hospital and a director in a number of business institutions in Connecticut, lives and practices his profession in Hartford. He was born in East Jaffrey, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, January 16th, 1868, the son of Oscar Holmes Bradley, a physician, a leading surgeon of Southern New Hampshire, bank president, railroad director and selectman, and of Julia A. Spaulding, an excellent mother in every way. On the paternal side Dr. Bradley is descended from Nathaniel Holmes, of Scotch-Irish stock, who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in early times, coming from Ireland. His son, Jonathan Holmes, was Dr. Bradley's great-grandfather and a most noteworthy ancestor, for he was an officer under General Stark at Bennington, Vermont, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. On the maternal side Dr. Bradley is descended from Edward Spaulding, who came to America from England in 1630 and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts.

The New Hampshire village in which he was born was Dr. Bradley's home throughout his boyhood and his early education was acquired there. After a year at Dartmouth College he entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated in 1889. He then took courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, where he received his M.D. degree in 1892. He further prepared for his professional career by taking several post-graduate courses in European medical schools, and by serving as interne in the New York City Hospital.

After completing this thorough preparatory work, Dr. Bradley began the active practice of medicine in South Manchester, where he continued to practice for ten years. Then, after a year of advanced study abroad, he located in Hartford, where he still practices and makes a specialty of diseases of the skin, ear, nose and throat. He is

regarded as one of Hartford's most skillful specialists and has a very large practice. From 1904 to 1907 Dr. Bradley was medical director of the Hartford Life Insurance Company. He is at present Assistant Laryngologist and Rhinologist to the Hartford Hospital and Assistant Medical Director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Hartford City Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society, the Connecticut State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Bradley was a director in the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Tramway Company until the road was sold in 1905. He is secretary and director of the Manchester Light and Power Company, a director in the Williams Brothers Manufacturing Company of Glastonbury, in the Glazier Manufacturing Company of Glastonbury and in the Vernon Woolen Company of Vernon.

Outside of professional and business ties Dr. Bradley has a number of strong social interests. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Yale Alumni Association, the Yale Club of New York, the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity, Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, Pythagoras Chapter, Wadsworth Council and Manchester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a Baptist in creed and a Republican in politics. He enjoys outdoor life, particularly trout fishing.

On July 5th, 1904, Dr. Bradley married Jessie E. Goodnow. Four children have been more to Dr. and Mrs. Bradley, all of whom are living: Priscilla, George Goodnow, Anne and Catherine.

Dr. Bradley's brother, Daniel E. Bradley, is president of the Berlin Construction Company of Berlin, Conn.

C. L. Jones

EDWARD LAURENS FRISBIE.

FRISBIE, EDWARD LAURENS, bank president, retired manufacturer, and public man of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in that city August 22d, 1824. He is a descendant of Edward Frisbie, who came from Wales to America in the first half of the seventeenth century and joined the Hartford colony soon after its establishment. In 1644 he was one of the organizers of the government of the town of Totoket, now Branford. His lineal descendant, Elijah Frisbie, went from Branford and settled in Waterbury in 1750, since when the Frisbie family has been prominent in the annals of that city. Mr. Frisbie's parents were Laurens and Artemisia Welton Frisbie, and his father was a farmer.

Until he was twenty-three years old, Edward Frisbie lived on his father's farm, spending his time in agricultural labor after completing the usual common school course. Then, in 1847, he entered the employ of the Waterbury Brass Company, assuming duties in the kettle department. In the spring of 1849 he went to work at casting brass and German silver for Brown & Elton. Later, when the firm was reorganized as Brown & Brothers, he remained in their employ and was soon put in charge of the company's casting department. In 1854 he bought an interest in the company and through steady rises he attained to positions of greater and greater responsibility in the management of the concern. He remained with Brown & Brothers until 1883.

In banking and politics Mr. Frisbie has been as influential and successful as he has in the manufacturing industry. He is president of the Waterbury Savings Bank, president of the Manufacturers National Bank of Waterbury, and a former trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Waterbury. In 1854 and again in 1872 he represented Waterbury in the State Legislature. He has been justice of peace, selectman, councilman, and assessor, and has served on many city boards and committees with great capability and faithfulness. He has always given his allegiance to the Democratic party in politics.

He has been a director of the Waterbury Hospital since that institution was founded and has given much time and thought to work on the city board of relief. In creed he is an Episcopalian and he has been a warden of Trinity Church for many years. Travel has been his favorite recreation and he has taken especial interest in trips throughout the southern states. He belonged to the local order of "Firemen" when it was an active organization.

Mr. Frisbie has been married three times. In 1850 he married Hannah Welton, who died in 1857, leaving a son and a daughter. The son is Edward Laurens Frisbie, Jr., president of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company. In 1860 Mr. Frisbie married Josephine Deming, who died in 1872, leaving one daughter, Josephine. The present Mrs. Frisbie was Emily J. Welton, whom he married in 1884. Mary A., Mr. Frisbie's daughter by his first wife, is now the wife of Ellis Phelan, the lawyer.

Frank C. Sumner

FRANK CHESTER SUMNER.

SUMNER, FRANK CHESTER, secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Trust Company, jury commissioner, bridge commissioner, and the incumbent of many other public offices in Hartford, is also influential in industrial and financial affairs in that city. He was born in Canton, Connecticut, on June 8th, 1850. His father was John Wesley Sumner, who represented Bolton in the Legislature in 1878. His mother, Mary Gleason Sumner, daughter of George Gleason, is still living at the advanced age of ninety-six. Mr. Sumner's brother, the late Hon. George Gleason Sumner, former lieutenant-governor, was a well-known orator and public man. The family ancestry is traceable to William Sumner, who came from Bicester, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1605, was selectman for twenty years and deputy to the General Court for many sessions.

After receiving a good education in the public schools of Bolton and Hartford, Frank Sumner entered business life at the age of eighteen. He began as messenger for the Hartford Trust Company and worked his way step by step to positions of increasing importance and responsibility. He is now secretary, treasurer, and trustee of that institution. His other business connections are directorships in the Pratt and Whitney Company, and the Gray Pay Telephone Station, and trustee-ship in the Mechanics Savings Bank, all of Hartford.

In municipal and civic affairs Mr. Sumner has long been an influential and valuable factor. From 1888 to 1900 he served on the board of health. Since April, 1905, he has been a member of the city water board. He was a member of the Brown School district committee for many years and has devoted much time to problems of public education. He once served on the common council and has been active in the affairs of the Democratic party in Connecticut during his entire career. He has been jury commissioner in Hartford County ever since the enaction of the law establishing that office. In 1905 he served on the Connecticut-Massachusetts boundary com-

mission. Since June, 1899, he has been a commissioner of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District, succeeding the late Hon. John H. Hall, president of the Colt Fire Arms Company. For the past twenty-five years he has worked zealously in various ways for improved conditions on the "East Side" of Hartford. Since 1893 he has been a director of the State Prison.

Commissioner Sumner was an original member of the "Hubbard Escort." He is a member of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. His home is at 609 Farmington Avenue. Mrs. Sumner was Mary L. Catlin, daughter of George S. Catlin. Their marriage took place on June 17th, 1896.

Mrs. John W. Sumner who is spending the winter with her son, has just celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday.

L. J. Worster

LETSOME TERRELL WOOSTER

WOOSTER, LETSOME TERRELL, late brass manufacturer, inventor and industrial leader, of Seymour, New Haven County, Connecticut, was, at the time of his recent death, the oldest and best known brass manufacturer in this country. He was born in Waterbury in 1830 and died in Seymour in 1908. His inventions revolutionized the brass industry and his processes for making German silver were equally important in that branch of metallurgy, but his renown is based on his service to his fellow-men, his noble character and his integrity and ability, as much as on these results of his brilliant inventions.

In 1630, two hundred years and seven generations before his own birth, Mr. Wooster's ancestors came from England to Connecticut, where they became patriots, prominent in ecclesiastical, military, educational and political affairs. Six of these notable ancestors were commissioned officers in the Revolution, while General David Wooster and Lieutenant Gideon Hotchkiss were famous officers in the French and Indian War. Another distinguished ancestor, the Rev. John Bowers, graduated from Harvard in the class of 1649, was the first instructor in classics in the school which grew into Yale University and, in 1872, was the first clergyman in Derby, Connecticut.

Throughout his boyhood Letsome T. Wooster lived in his birthplace, Waterbury. Until he was twenty-two years old he expected to be a mechanical engineer and his first work in life was in that field of labor. In 1852 the president of the Waterbury Brass Company urged him to enter his company, and his life from that time on was devoted to the brass industry.

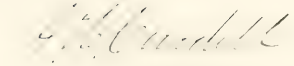
Soon after he became identified with brass manufacturing, Mr. Wooster went to Torrington with the Hon. Lyman W. Coe and organized the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, of which he was manager for eight years. When the Seymour Manufacturing Company was organized in 1885 Mr. Wooster became its superintendent and active head, which office he held up to the time of his death in 1908. This

large brass industry is the leading one of the community and one of the greatest in the United States, and gives Seymour its industrial prominence and its character as a town. Mr. Wooster's interest in the welfare and progress of his employees was keen and potent, and their resulting prosperity did much for the upbuilding of Seymour as a village of homes and thrifty industry. The fame and importance of the Seymour Manufacturing Company is world-wide and the brass and German silver products turned out there are in great demand. The success of the industry and the completeness of its enormous plant is chiefly due to the executive ability, high ideals as to labor and capital, and the valuable labor-saving inventions of Mr. Wooster. The unsurpassed capacity for business is made possible by the progressive methods which he inaugurated.

Outside of the industrial world Mr. Wooster's influence was felt in many ways. He was greatly interested in education and religion and was a trustee of Weslevan University. Though he shunned public offices he was public spirited in a very noble way and gave many useful services to his fellows. His charities were many and unostentatious and but one evidence of a truly Christian character.

As an employer he was just, kindly, sympathetic and helpful. As an industrial leader he was capable, inventive, progressive, honorable and powerful. As a man he was noble, truthful, thoughtful, conscientious and warm hearted. The influence of his busy and fruitful life abides in the great manufacturing business which owes its success to him. His ideal of citizenship and manliness abide in the influence of his personality and character.

Letsome T. Wooster was survived by a wife, Julia A. Wooster, who died a few weeks later. There remain three daughters, Emma M., Mrs. Harlan W. Cooley, and L. Theresa, and four grandchildren, Julia and Wooster Canfield and Julia and Harlan Wooster Cooley. Mr. Wooster's brother, W. H. H. Wooster, is now secretary and treasurer of the Seymour Manufacturing Company.



AQUILA HILL CONDELL

CONDELL, AQUILA HILL, treasurer and manager of the Elm City Brass and Rivet Company of Plainville, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in Kemptville, Province of Ontario, Canada, on January 3d, 1849. He is the son of John Condell, inventor and manufacturer of artificial limbs, and of Catharine Hill Condell. His male ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were soldiers in the British Army in Ireland under William, Prince of Orange, and, at the close of the War, settled in Ireland. On the paternal side Mr. Condell's grandparents were William and Sarah West Condell, who settled in Montreal, Canada, in 1816. When John Condell, their son and A. H. Condell's father, was about a year old, William and Sarah moved the family to Leeds County, Ontario, which was John's home until after his marriage in 1846, when he moved to Kemptville. In 1857 John Condell located in Brockville, Ontario, and in 1863 in Morristown, New York. On the maternal side Mr. Condell's grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth Blake Hill, who settled in Ontario, in 1818.

The Victoria Central School in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, furnished Mr. Condell's early education. When he had completed his schooling he went to work as a cabinet maker in Brooklyn, New York. His marked mechanical bent made his progress rapid.

From 1870 to 1878, Mr. Condell was manager of a carriage factory in Plainville, Connecticut. From 1879 to 1883 he was president of the Condell, Mastin and Butler Company, carriage makers of Plainville. From 1884 to 1901 he was superintendent of the E. W. Welch Manufacturing Company, clock makers of Forestville, Connecticut. Since 1903 he has been treasurer and manager of the Elm City Brass and Rivet Company of Plainville, a large concern manufacturing brass fire-place fixtures and ornamental metal work of a high grade. He is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Plainville, director of the Plainville Water Company, the Unionville Water Company and the New Britain General Hospital.

Ever since he located in Plainville Mr. Condell has been one of the leaders of the Republican party in that community, having been chairman of the Republican Town Committee for twenty-five years. He represented Plainville in the State Legislature in 1884 and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1902. In his earlier days he preferred public service along military lines as a member of Company I, 47th Regiment, New York National Guards.

Mr. Condell is a thirty-second degree Mason and Past-Master of Frederick Lodge No. 14, A. F. and A. M., Plainville, a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Baptist Church. The outdoor sport which appeals to him as the best form of recreation is fishing.

In 1872 Mr. Condell married Mary J. Gladding, who died in 1890. In 1891 he married Ida J. Bristol. Two children have been born to Mr. Condell, one of whom is now living, a daughter, Minnie Elizabeth. The Condell home is at 34 Broad Street, Plainville.

P. L. Hogue

PHILIP LOUIS HOLZER.

HOLZER, PHILIP LOUIS, banker and insurance man, a member of the firm of James Staples & Company, of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, is also well known for his prominent part in public affairs and as a State Senator. He was born in Bridgeport, on February 20th, 1854, the son of John and Catherine Andres Holzer. His father, a man of sterling integrity, was born and educated in Germany and was a lieutenant in the army of the Grand Duke of Baden at the time of the Revolution of 1848 and 1849. Upon the failure of this revolution he came to America as a refugee and learned the trade of metal spinning. He followed this trade the greater part of his life, becoming a foreman and a stockholder in the company in which he was employed. He served his adopted country as captain of Company B, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the Civil War. The mother was the daughter of John and Marie Elizabeth (Schmitt) Andres who came from Prussia to this country in 1845 and settled in Bridgeport, which was then but a village. They were among the first Germans to settle in Bridgeport. Through these maternal ancestors Mr. Holzer is also descended from French-Huguenot stock. His mother was a woman of strong character and high ideals which had a marked influence in shaping her son's standards and conduct.

His actual schooling began at the age of six years, when he was sent to a private school where he remained until he was ten years old. He then entered the public schools, where he was graduated at the head of his class. Having determined upon a business career, he entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College and again was graduated with honors. Early in life he was impressed with the value of an education and he became an omnivorous reader of history, biography and good fiction. As he grew older he added books conducive to the formation of correct judgments and the development of his powers of expression. He read with particular zeal all books that bore upon his chosen vocation. This habit of reading and study he has continued throughout his life.

In 1868 Mr. Holzer began his business career as a clerk in the office of J. & G. A. Staples, real estate and insurance agents, Bridgeport. A year and a half later, he left this firm to become assistant bookkeeper in the office of Crane & Hurd, wholesale grain dealers. In 1870 he entered the Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport as bookkeeper and was soon promoted to teller and later advanced to the position of paying teller.

Banking proved to be a most congenial business as well as one for which his training had well fitted him, and he remained in this bank until 1884 when he resigned to return to his first employer, James Staples, who took him into partnership with himself and son, forming the firm of James Staples & Company, bankers, real estate and insurance agents.

As he had already received a thorough training in banking, Mr. Holzer now devoted himself to the mastery of the insurance branch of the business with such success that he became prominent in this line and was several times made president of the Bridgeport Fire Underwriters' Association, of which organization he has been almost continuously a committee member. He was one of the original organizers of the Connecticut State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, of which organization he is now vice-president. Besides being a member of the firm of James Staples & Co., which is one of the prominent banking and insurance houses of Bridgeport, Mr. Holzer is a director of the Holzer-Cabot Electric Company, of Brookline, Mass., director and treasurer of the Masonic Temple Association of Bridgeport, and a director of the Mountain Grove Cemetery Association of Bridgeport.

Mr. Holzer is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 104, F. & A. M., Past Commander of Hamilton Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, a member of Lafayette Consistory, 32d degree Masons, and of Pyramid Temple, N. M. S. He is treasurer of Corinthian Lodge and of the Pyramid Temple Building Corporation, a member and ex-president of the Sea Side Club and a member of the Algonquin and Brooklawn Country Clubs and of Franklin Bartlett Camp, Sons of Veterans. He keenly enjoys out-door sports, particularly fishing and golf, and spends some time each season fishing in Maine or Canada.

In politics Mr. Holzer is an ardent Republican and has many

times been honored by his party. In April, 1896, he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, of Bridgeport, and the following April he was elected president of this Board. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the city's Board of Fire Commissioners, and was elected its president the next year. In 1908 he was elected state senator from the Twenty-first District. For several years he has served on the Republican Town Committee of Bridgeport. Mr. Holzer believes that every American should take some part in politics. When asked to suggest some essential qualification for a successful career, he said, "The world needs more trained men in every calling and occupation. I would say to the young man, 'Decide on your vocation. Fit yourself for it so you will stand above the average. Then fill your position to the best of your ability.'"

Mr. Holzer in 1878 married Sara M., daughter of John Glover and Margaret Porter Smith, of old New England lineage. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Their home is on Iranistan Avenue, Bridgeport.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TRAUT.

TRAUT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, president and treasurer of the Traut & Hines Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, was born in that city on February 22d, 1869, the son of Justus A. Traut, the well-known inventor and manufacturer, and Louisa B. Traut. Justis A. Traut is also known for his activity in civic affairs, as a former member of the New Britain Common Council, and school board, and as president of the New Britain General Hospital. A sketch of his life is given in Volume II of this work. The first of the family to locate in the United States was Frederick A. Traut who came from Germany in 1845.

New Britain was George Washington Traut's home throughout his boyhood and he acquired his education in the public and high schools of New Britain. He inherited his father's bent for mechanics and manufacturing and lost no time in entering that line of work.

In 1888, when his father established the Traut & Hines Manufacturing Company, he began his career as a manufacturer as treasurer of the company. He was treasurer and manager from 1888 to 1909, since when he has been president and treasurer. He is a director of the Savings Bank of New Britain, of the New Britain National Bank and of the New Britain General Hospital.

Mr. Traut has served two terms as a member of the New Britain Common Council and is now serving his second term on the city school board. He is a Republican in his political allegiance.

He is a Congregationalist in creed, being a member of the South Congregational Church of New Britain. He has many fraternal ties, being a member of Harmony Lodge, Giddings Chapter and Doric Council of New Britain, and of Washington Commandery, and Sphinx Temple, of Hartford. He is a member of the New Britain Club, the Hartford Club, and the Farmington Country Club.

On the first day of May, 1895, George W. Traut was married to Amalie A. B. Sternberg. Five children have been born of this

G. H. Trant

marriage. One son, Justus A., Jr., died in infancy. The four now living are Elisabeth, Francesca I., Amalie L., and Anna C.

The family home is at Traut Lodge, New Britain.

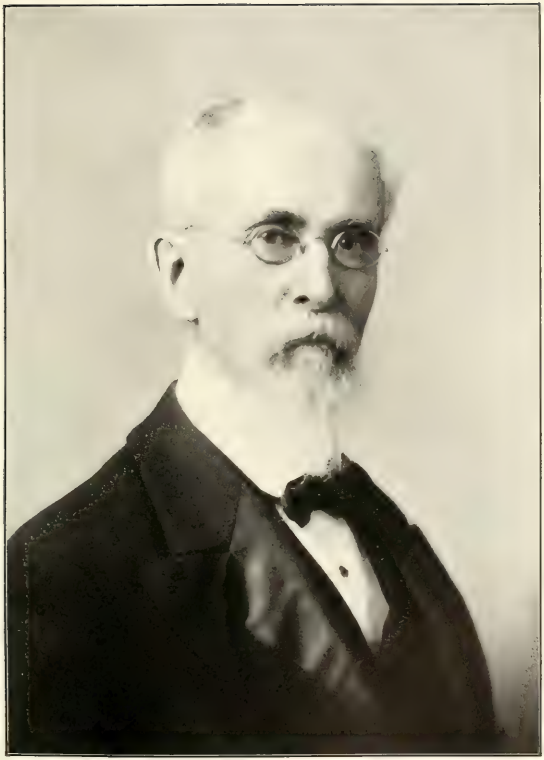
The attributes that should be cultivated by those who seek true success in life and its work are summed up by Mr. Traut with characteristic high-mindedness and common sense. They are, he says: "Absolute honesty and faithfulness, perseverance in business affairs and fair treatment to every one."

WILFRED HOPKINS NETTLETON.

NETTLETON, WILFRED HOPKINS, retired manufacturer, of Bristol, inventor and promoter, was born in Waterbury, June 2, 1825. His parents were Garry and Mary Nettleton. He had two sisters, and one brother, all now deceased. His father was a farmer and a man highly respected. His most marked characteristics were a sincere Christian spirit and high moral principles. He was a participant in the War of 1812.

When Wilfred Hopkins Nettleton was about twelve years old, the family moved from Waterbury to Bristol, Connecticut, where he received his education and where his whole business life has centered. His most influential teacher was Mr. Simeon Norton, one of the most successful district schoolmasters of the time. Another interesting fact that greatly affected Mr. Nettleton's career was the marriage of his aunt, Miss Laura Nettleton, to Mr. Asa Hopkins, from whom Mr. Nettleton got his middle name and his interest in the clock industry. Mr. Hopkins was an inventor and manufacturer of the old-fashioned wooden wheel clocks. Through the theft of his inventions, before they were patented, he was deprived of fame and fortune that were his due.

After finishing his education in the Bristol schools Mr. Nettleton entered the employ of Brewster and Ingraham, clock manufacturers, with whom he remained a year. When he reached the age of twenty he became a contractor, employing a number of men. He had a marked genius for making certain parts of clocks and his great ambition was to become a manufacturer. In connection with Mr. Charles Raymond, his machinist, he perfected automatic machines for which he secured patents in this country, but unfortunately not in Europe, where they have been found valuable enough to be copied and are still in wide use both in Europe and in this country. By the use of these valuable labor-saving devices Mr. Nettleton was able to supply all the large clockmakers of this country with those special



W. A. Nettleton

parts of clock movements for about five thousand clocks daily. During the quarter of a century of his active career as manufacturer he also manufactured hemmers and binders for sewing-machines, machine screws, washers, brass bells and ladies' fans, employing from forty to fifty workmen.

The Ten-Dollar Sewing-Machine, invented and patented by W. H. Nettleton and Charles Raymond, was the first practical low priced sewing machine in this country. Mr. Nettleton and Mr. Raymond first started the manufacturing of sewing-machines in Brattleboro, Vermont, where the business was conducted with success for two or three years. Later on the business was removed to Guelph, Ontario, where the business is now conducted extensively by a joint stock company. The machines are mostly shipped to Europe.

After this venture became an established success he sold out his half interest in it to Mr. Raymond rather than to leave Bristol. He remained in the manufacturing business until 1871, when failing health induced him to sell out to George A. Jones. Since that time Mr. Nettleton has devoted his time to his many private business interests and to public affairs in his community. He was president of the Bristol Saw Company for twelve years, a director of the National Water Wheel Company and president of the American Coal Barge Company of New Haven for a number of years. He is the only surviving original director of the Bristol National Bank which was established in 1875.

Such has been Mr. Nettleton's strenuous and successful business career in bare outline. It is worthy of study not only for the value of his work as an industrial leader and inventor but chiefly because it is a striking example of a successful life started humbly and independent of any financial backing, harassed by many difficulties that would have dismayed a less steadfast courage and resourcefulness. This ability to cope with critical situations was not the outgrowth of long experience but was evinced early in his career at the time of the financial panic in 1855 and the two subsequent years when so many clock manufacturers failed. By a characteristic stroke of genius he devised a plan of taking finished clocks and exchanging the same with merchants and manufacturers for their goods whereby he was able to manipulate them into cash or its equivalent. Thus

by the wise expedient of taking clocks instead of notes he avoided bankruptcy which was the lot of so many of his customers.

Mr. Nettleton's public services have been as notable as his business achievements. Since his first vote he has been loyal to the Republican party in politics and for several years he was a member of the Republican League of New Haven. In 1866 he was the nominee of his party in Bristol for the office of state representative. At the time of the Civil War he was debarred from active military service on account of ill health but he was intensely loyal and through his generosity encouraged several of his employees to enlist.

His only brother died after the awful imprisonment at Andersonville. After the terrible battle of Antietam Mr. Nettleton hurried to the battlefield and passed through many eventful experiences in his efforts to relieve suffering. He was a zealous member of the committee of Bristol citizens who brought about the erection of a monument to the heroes of the war.

In 1871 Mr. Nettleton became a member of the First Congregational Church of Bristol and he has been devoted to the welfare of that church ever since. He has served on many important committees in the church.

Music, travel and social life have always been Mr. Nettleton's chief interests outside of business, public and home ties. For the past twenty years he has spent much of his time traveling, spending his winters in California, Florida or some of the neighboring English islands. His gentle dignity, kindly generosity, cordial manner and keen mind attract many friends and have always made him popular with his employees. His remarkably well preserved vigor and youthful energy make him pass for a man twenty years younger than he is, and his splendid vitality enables him to travel thousands of miles unattended. His fraternal ties are with the Masons and the Bristol Social Club.

On June 9th, 1847, Mr. Nettleton married Miss Harriet Newell Tuttle of Bristol, a lady of rare culture and intellect, beloved by all who knew her. She died in May, 1896, one year before their fiftieth anniversary.

A. D. Jacobs

ARTHUR IRVING JACOBS.

JACOBS, ARTHUR IRVING, one of Hartford's most successful inventors and manufacturers, is the president and treasurer of The Jacobs Manufacturing Company, its chief product being his famous invention, the "Jacobs Improved Drill Chuck." He was born in Hebron, Tolland County, Connecticut, on August 13th, 1858, one of the eight children of Zalmon Luman and Mary Elizabeth Babcock Jacobs. He is descended from Nicholas Jacobs, who came from Hanover, County of Suffolk, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. The immediate descendants of Nicholas Jacobs settled in Windham County, Connecticut, and founded one of the oldest families in the state. Zalmon Jacobs, Mr. Jacobs' father, was a man of powerful intellect and an inventive genius far ahead of his time. In his early life he was a teacher and his rare ability as a mathematician was a matter of local fame and wonderment. His inventions of over a half century ago included a screw plate, an automatic water feed for steam boilers, a bee hive and the machinery for making it, a printing press for printing many colors at one operation, and an original system of phonography. Whatever need came up in his life, he sought and solved that need in his own inventions. When ill health made him need medicine he invented "Dr. Jacobs' Vegetable Pill," for the manufacture of which he built a medical laboratory in Hebron, and all the necessary machinery for making these pills, boxes, labels, etc., for this enterprise was of his own invention and making.

It was in the shop connected with this laboratory that his son, Arthur Jacobs, did his first work in life and fostered his strongly inherited genius for mechanical invention. There he learned the use of all sorts of tools while in his early teens. He also earned money by picking and selling berries when he was a very small boy. The day he was eight years old he picked eight quarts of huckleberries.

Arthur Jacobs' education was very limited, as he did not attend school after his ninth year except for a short time in midwinter. His

mechanical skill was first guided into definite channels by his friend and adviser, the Rev. George S. Dodge, the pastor of the Congregational Church in Hebron, who afterwards moved to Rutland, Massachusetts. In 1880, he introduced young Mr. Jacobs to a loom manufacturer in Worcester, with whom he secured employment. In less than three weeks he was advanced and so greatly did he improve the methods in his department that the work was done with far greater economy and efficiency. He remained with this concern, the Knowles Loom Works, until 1887, and during that time he invented a book sewing machine and sold several such machines of his own making. The Smyth Manufacturing Company of Hartford were so impressed with the value of this machine that they purchased the patent and engaged Mr. Jacobs to come to Hartford and assist them in its perfection in their factory.

From March 1st, 1887, to December 1st, 1901, Mr. Jacobs remained in the employ of the Smyth Manufacturing Company. This period was a most important one in his career, for he learned business methods of the most progressive and honorable type and had an opportunity to invent and perfect a number of valuable machines. The most important of these was his machine for making book covers with a great economy of labor and expense. This machine sold for four thousand dollars and hundreds were manufactured by The Smyth Company. Mr. Jacobs assigned many patents to The Smyth Manufacturing Company while in their employ.

Mr. Jacobs resigned in 1901 with the intention of devoting his time to the perfection of a more complete book sewing machine, but he was obliged to postpone this undertaking for three years because of the nature of his contract with The Smyth Company, in which he had agreed to assign to them during the life of his original book sewing machine patent, all patents in book sewing machines which he might invent, and the original patent still had three years to run. He then resolved to spend this period of forced suspension of his cherished plans in other lines of invention and soon invented the Jacobs Improved Drill Chuck. His patent on this chuck was allowed on September 16th, 1902, and as he was not successful in getting anyone to manufacture his chuck, he designed and made special tools for that purpose, and began the manufacture of chucks at the factory of The Pope Manufacturing Company. The Jacobs Improved Drill

Chuck was no sooner put on the market than its superior merit was recognized by mechanics and it met with a ready and extensive sale in 1903.

On October 30th, 1903, The Jacobs Manufacturing Company of Hartford was incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut. At first the stockholders were partly outsiders, but now the entire stock is owned in Mr. Jacobs' family. Although the chuck patent seemed insignificant in value in comparison with many of his former patents, it has been of greater profit to Mr. Jacobs than all his other fifty patents. The Jacobs Drill Chuck has a world-wide fame and use. Mr. Jacobs is president and treasurer of The Jacobs Manufacturing Company, his son Raymond is secretary, and each of his children director. Mr. Jacobs is also president and chief owner of the Nuevo Mahogany Company and is an officer and stockholder in a number of other corporations.

On October 19th, 1880, Mr. Jacobs married Lucy Ann Backus of Hebron, who died in 1908. She was a great help to him in his early struggle to get ahead, and enjoyed the reward of their mutual efforts for success. Their three children are May Louise, a graduate of Wellesley College, Clara Bell, who attended Smith College and is the wife of Louis E. Stoner of the City Bank of Hartford, and a son, Raymond Backus, who is secretary of The Jacobs Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Jacobs advises young men to be thinkers. He believes that "the royal road to success is obtained by good, hard, honest work with lots of planning as to how best to accomplish a desired end." He is himself a hard worker and attends closely to business with a concentration of purpose that cannot fail of success.

JOHN A. CRILLY.

CRILLY, JOHN A., adjuster for the Hartford Street Railway Company, former county commissioner, alderman, present member of the common council, and a politician of local note and influence, is one of the well and favorably known men and characters of the Capitol City, in which he has figured conspicuously for more than a third of a century.

Mr. Crilly was born April 22d, 1847, in Pike River, Canada, son of William and Martha (McCormick) Crilly, natives of Ireland, the father born January 18th, 1805, and the mother March 8th, 1807. They were married in Ireland, and in 1836 came to Canada, locating in Pike River, where he was occupied through life as wheelwright and bridge builder.

He was one of the pioneer contractors on the Central Vermont Railroad and was interested in the construction of many of the original bridges and much of the road in the north. The Albaugh bridge at Lake Champlain, and a large bridge south of Montreal, were among his contracts.

Both of Mr. Crilly's parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father died January 9th, 1887, and his mother on July 17th, 1886. Their children were as follows: Thomas, born May 8th, 1836; Mary, born July 29th, 1838, who married Allen Hageboom, of Canada; William, born July 18th, 1840; Sarah J., born August 12th, 1842, who married Henry Spears, of Pike River; James, born October 3d, 1844; John A. and Martha, twins, born April 22d, 1847; and Robert, born June 6th, 1849, who died December 10th, 1852.

John A. Crilly passed his boyhood in the place of his birth, remaining at home until about fifteen years of age, and attending the common schools of the place. After this for a time he was employed at farm work, and when fourteen years of age, in 1861, he came to Hartford, in which city he in 1865 became employed in the blacksmith shop of the Hartford Street Railway Company. At that time

John A. Tilly

horses were used as motive power. Shortly after entering the services of this Company, Mr. Crilly became foreman of the stables, and had charge of the outgoing and incoming teams, and also the care of the yard. Later, his ability in various lines was recognized, and he became acting superintendent, and materially aided President Goodrich in much of the company's general business. He had the employing and discharging of men, and matters pertaining to their affairs. At the time of the change from horsepower to electricity, Mr. Crilly was entrusted with the sale of the horses. He continued in the position of acting superintendent until 1895, by which time the road had so enlarged that the office of adjuster was created, and through Mr. Crilly's acquaintance and thorough knowledge of the business affairs of the company he was made that officer. He has the adjusting of all claims for damages against the company, a position requiring a peculiar fitness, which Mr. Crilly seems to possess, as he has succeeded admirably in all matters of the kind which have come to issue since the creation of the office. With but few exceptions he has settled all claims made, and in each of these exceptions a verdict has been obtained for the company; in this he has no doubt saved the company much money, and his adjudication of these claims has always been most satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Mr. Crilly's political affiliations have been with the Republican party, and in its councils he has figured not a little. Genial, sociable and possessed of tact, he is popular, and a good mixer with men — a make-up of that kind makes a good political leader. He has long been before the public, his fellow citizens of Hartford having frequently elected him to offices of trust, honor, and responsibility, and as often has he discharged the duties of the same in a manner most satisfactory to them and to his own credit. He has served six years continuously in the common council of Hartford, to which he was re-elected in 1900, and eight years as a member of the board of aldermen, and at this time is the oldest member in point of service. With one exception Mr. Crilly has served longer in that body or as alderman than any other man now living in the city, serving under Mayors Joseph Sprague, (Gov.) Bulkeley, (Gen.) Dwight, John G. Root, and Alexander Harbison. He was three years a selectman, a position he resigned to take that of county commissioner, which office he held for two years. For twenty years Mr. Crilly has been chairman of the

Fourth Ward Republican Committee, and he has also served occasionally on the ward and the town committees.

Socially, too, Mr. Crilly is prominent and influential, being a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., Pythagoras Chapter, Wolcott Council, Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, Hartford Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs and is past noble grand; Midian Encampment, in which he has held a number of official positions; the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. E., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and B. H. Webb Council, No. 702, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of Putnam Phalanx. Mr. Crilly was one of three who took medals for twenty-five years of continuous service in the Odd Fellows fraternity.

On May 22d, 1879, Mr. Crilly was married to Louisa A., daughter of Captain John and Antoinette (Goodrich) Smith, and the union has been blessed with children as follows: John A., Jr., born June 13, 1885; Martha A., who died when ten months old; and Mabel Smith, who died when eight months old.

On November 7th, 1906, John A. Crilly, Jr., was united in marriage with Eleanor Stephen, daughter of Charles Aberdeen and Amy (Cook) Stephen, of Dunham, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Captain John Smith was a farmer and interested in navigation between Hartford and New York, and owned several schooners carrying coal.

He was a descendant of Samuel Smith who, in 1634, migrated from Ipswich, England, to Connecticut and settled in Wethersfield. The fact is, this particular Smith may be said to have made the "Mother of Connecticut."

John Smith's grandfather planted the well-known old and largest elm in Connecticut, which is still standing in Wethersfield.

Captain John Smith had a family of three children: William E., Louisa A., and Isabella, who married Captain Sanford A. Griswold, of Hartford. The father and mother are now deceased, she having lived to be sixty-nine years old. William Smith, the grandfather of Mrs. Crilly, was a native of Wethersfield, born March 17th, 1782, son of James and Sarah (Hanmer) Smith. William Smith married Hulda Woodhouse, daughter of Samuel Woodhouse, a Revolutionary soldier; her mother drew a pension.

Silas H. Chatfield

SILAS WEBSTER ROBBINS.

ROBBINS, SILAS WEBSTER, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of the historic town of Wethersfield, is known for his great part in the political, agricultural, and business life of the community in which his ancestors have been important factors for so many generations. He has served his town as treasurer, postmaster, and the promoter of industry and traffic and his state as senator, but he is best known for his success as a stock-breeder and as the pioneer importer of Jersey cattle in this part of the country. He was born in Wethersfield on October 2d, 1822. His father was Richard Robbins, a leading merchant in Wethersfield, and his mother was Chloe Robbins. The Robbins family is an old English family and was found in Hedengworth, Leicestershire, England, before 1600. John Robbins, who died in 1680, was buried there in accordance with an act of Parliament and was probably a Dissenter. The records are incomplete owing to the burning of the parish church in 1600. John Robbins, Gentleman, one of the four sons of this first John and his wife Hester, came to America previous to 1638, in which year he had a conveyance of land in Wethersfield. He was a selectman. He married a sister of Governor Welles. Another early ancestor, Jacob Robbins, his grandfather on his mother's side, married a cousin of Noah Webster, the lexicographer. The line of descent was: Gentleman John, Joshua, Nathaniel, Richard, Elijah, Richard, and Silas W.

After receiving a good education at the Rev. Joseph Emerson's well known school, Silas Robbins entered business life as a clerk in a store in Hartford in 1839, being then seventeen years old. In 1843, before he reached his majority, he became a member of the firm of B. N. Strong and Company, predecessors of Johnson, Robbins and Company, Seedsmen, of which important Wethersfield industry he was president for about twenty years. He was treasurer and director of the Wethersfield Novelty Company for twenty-five years. Fifty-one years ago he became a director of the American National

Bank of Hartford and he still acts in that capacity. For many years he has been a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Hartford and a director of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. He has also been a director in the Merrick Thread Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, for many years. He was one of the original incorporators of the Connecticut Valley Railroad and a charter member of the Hartford and Wethersfield Street Railway Company in 1862, of which company he is now the only living member.

First as a Whig and later as a Republican, Mr. Robbins has been an important figure in public affairs. In 1861 he became postmaster of Wethersfield and held this office for ten years. In 1889 he was elected state senator. He was town clerk for two years.

In 1859 Mr. Robbins started the breeding of Jersey cattle in this country and soon afterwards founded the American Jersey Cattle Club. Stock-breeding became a positive passion with Mr. Robbins, and he imported his stock from the Island of Jersey at great expense. His large herds of cattle were famed for their beauty, their fine breeding and milking capacity, and their fame extended throughout our land. Outside of this registered stock farming Mr. Robbins became greatly interested in raising English pheasants and flowers, with both of which he has had famous success.

On February 14th, 1854, Mr. Robbins married Sophia Jane Johnson. One of their four children, Elisha Johnson, died. The others are Julia Finley, Catherine Chester, and Anne Cushman, now Mrs. Wilford W. Savage.

Mr. Robbins has been a member of the Congregational Church for about seventy years.

C. A. Peach

CHARLES MASON BEACH.

BEACH, CHARLES MASON, late partner in the firm of Beach & Company, woolen manufacturer, dairy farmer, and in many other ways one of the leading business men of the State, was a resident of West Hartford. He was born in Hartford on February 18th, 1826, one of the eight sons of George and Harriot Bradley Beach, and died in his home at West Hartford, on June 27th, 1910. In his early days his father, George Beach, was a merchant engaged in trade with the West Indies, and during the latter half of his career he was one of Hartford's leading bankers, being president of the Phœnix National Bank of Hartford until his death in 1860. Harriot Bradley Beach was the daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Chittenden) Bradley of Guilford and Hartford. She died when her son, Charles Mason, was an infant of five months.

All Mr. Beach's ancestors were of English stock, and came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. Thomas Beach settled in New Haven in 1647, and moved to Milford in 1657. Another early ancestor was William Bradford, the famous governor of Plymouth Colony for thirty-one years. Other notable ancestors were John Webster, first governor of Connecticut in 1656; John Steele, first secretary of Connecticut in 1636; Major William Whiting, treasurer of Connecticut 1641-7; Andrew Ward, one of the five Commissioners who governed Connecticut in 1635; Captain Joseph Weld of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; Richard Treate, a patentee, in the Royal Charter of Connecticut in 1662; Captain Nicholas Olmsted, who served in King Philip's War; Richard Seymour and George Steele of Hartford, who served in the Pequot War, and Joseph Loomis of Windsor. Ten of Mr. Beach's ancestors were among the original settlers of Hartford.

At the early age of three years Charles M. Beach began his education in the Hartford schools. He first attended private schools, Miss Canfield's on Church Street, and Miss Emmon's on Pratt Street.

Later he studied at Dr. Epaphroditus Hudson's School in Torringford. When he was twelve years old he went to Dr. Stephen Reed's Boarding School in Richmond, Massachusetts. He did not go to college, because his father realized that the classical education then afforded by the higher educational institutions would not be so valuable as an early start in business to a young man with strong interests in mercantile pursuits and applied science, and young Beach was content to derive his "higher education" from broad reading and private study, both of scientific works and of general literature.

At the age of fourteen, that is in 1841, Charles Beach began his business career as a clerk in the office of Howe, Mather & Company, afterwards Mather, Morgan & Company, Asylum Street, Hartford. Eight years later he left that concern and entered into partnership with his older brothers, George and J. Watson Beach, in the firm of Beach & Company, dry salters and commission merchants, now importers and dealers in aniline dyes and other chemicals at 209 State Street, Hartford.

On October 8th, 1849, Mr. Beach married Frances Lyman Belknap, who died in 1902. Seven children were born of this marriage, six of whom are now living, a daughter, Emily, having died in infancy; Harriot Bradley, now Mrs. William Whetton Huntington, Frances Antoinette, Thomas Belknap, who married Mary Mansfield, Edith, Mary Elizabeth, and Charles Edward. He has left also two grandsons, Charles Frederic and Thomas Coffing Beach, sons of Charles Edward and Catherine Harriet (Coffing) Beach.

Early in his business life Mr. Beach became identified, as founder, officer or director, with many of Hartford's leading business institutions, and he maintained many of these important connections up to the time of his death. He was a director in the Phœnix Insurance Company for over fifty years. He was a director in the following: The Phœnix National Bank, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Carpet Corporation, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of which he was one of the founders, the Holyoke Water Power Company, the Hartford Machine Screw Company, and the Illinois Central Railroad. He was a trustee of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, the Watkinson Farm School, the St. Margaret's Diocesan School for Girls, and the Society of Donations and Bequests. He was the first treasurer of

the Society for the Increase of the Ministry. Mr. Beach was perhaps best known for his important part in the industrial life of the State, being one of the foremost woolen and worsted manufacturers, and until 1910, treasurer of the Broad Brook Company, whose extensive woolen mills are widely known.

For many years Mr. Beach was actively interested in hygenic dairy farming and devoted much thought to the production of the highest grade butter and perfectly sanitary or "clinical milk." He found in these and other branches of agriculture not only a way of enjoying outdoor life and perserving his own unusually robust health, but also a source of benefit to his fellow men. Mr. Beach believed that the true prosperity of the country can only be realized when the best men of the State interest themselves in the improvement of the soil and all its natural products. For the attainment of this worthy end he thought that young men should own land and be responsible for its improvement, especially when they live in the country. His own agricultural interests included raising live-stock, for he was not only a wool grower but a cattle breeder. With Mr. Taintor of Hartford he was one of the first importers of Jerseys into this country.

Mr. Beach always avoided political office. He never saw military service, as at the time of the Civil War defective eyesight debarred him from enlisting. He served the public in many other ways, in effective letters in the daily press in regard to manufacturing questions, the lower tariff on raw materials and improved dairy methods. Although he voted the Democratic ticket, he chose the other when by so doing he was true to his principle to support the best men and the right issues, rather than to identify himself with any political party.

He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church and, in the course of his long life, a member of the following parishes: Christ Church, St. John's, and the Church of the Good Shepherd in Hartford, and, since 1870, St. James's in West Hartford, of which last he was many years senior warden. He was a member of several leading social organizations, including the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. He was a founder of the American Jersey Cattle Club and the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and was a member of the London Society of Arts. His greatest pleasure was in his country home, in driving through rural roads and in improving

the splendid equipment of his farm. He took great pride in his model barns, his fine Welsh sheep, his registered cattle and his sanitary dairy and its pure products.

Mr. Beach's life was remarkable for its achievements and its worthiness. Three generations knew him as a noble citizen, an honest and progressive business man, a true gentleman, and a strong character. In the words of his close associate, Mr. John M. Taylor, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, writing to Mr. Beach's family, "No man was governed by a higher sense of duty to the interests he represented, and none was more faithful to the trust committed to him by members of this company in his long service of thirty-one years. There remains to you and to all of us the tender memory of a sincere, loyal, and faithful man in all the manifold relations of his life.

"Charles Mason Beach stood for the best, in business, in public-spirited citizenship, in loyalty to his many friends, in the true courtesy of 'a gentleman of the old school,' in his generous, well directed charities, and in his earnest and consistent Christianity. His fine appearance and attractive manner were but the outward expression of the inner grace, integrity, and fineness. His success came from industry and trustworthiness, and his popularity from unselfishness and tactful sympathy. The great fruits of his labors and the influence of his strong character abide."

Gardiner Hall Jr.

GARDINER HALL, JR.

HALL, GARDINER, JR., founder, manager, and owner of the large and well known spool thread industry styled Gardiner Hall, Jr., & Company of South Willington, Tolland County, Connecticut, is one of Connecticut's foremost manufacturers and inventors, and a worthy representative of an old and useful New England family whose part in the industrial and public life of their community has been great and influential. The Hall ancestry dates back to 1630 when John Hall came from Coventry, Warwickshire, England, to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in Governor Winthrop's band. John Hall was made a freeman in 1634, he was selectman at one time and very prominent in the Congregational Church. His sons, twelve in number, were all leaders in local affairs, one son, Benjamin, being a soldier in the Narragansett expedition. Since 1830 the Halls have been strong factors in the history of manufacturing in this State and in 1840 Origen Hall started the old Willington Thread Company, only a decade after Coats first manufactured thread in Europe. Gardiner Hall, Senior, father of the present Gardiner Hall, Jr., was also a thread manufacturer and was the superintendent of the Old Willimantic Linen Company for seven years, from 1857 to 1864. He was a man of unusual mechanical genius, sterling honor, and active public spirit, a strong temperance advocate and a devoted Baptist. He was county commissioner, state representative, and the public servant in many philanthropic and charitable acts. His wife, the mother of Gardiner Hall, Jr., was Zeviah Emeline Essex of Colchester, Connecticut. Their son, Gardiner Hall, Jr., was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on July 14, 1837.

In early infancy Gardiner Hall, Jr., left Newport, as his parents removed to Willimantic, where they remained until he was five years old. Then, in 1842, they moved to Stafford, where they lived until 1847, moving thence to Rockville, where Gardiner Hall, Sr., was occupied in running a mill. In 1848 the family settled in South Willington, which has been the home of Gardiner Hall, Jr., ever

since, with the exception of one year. He was eleven years of age when his family located in South Willington, but even before that he had begun to learn the details of the thread industry by working in his father's mill outside of school hours. His education was simply that afforded by the district schools, but his practical experience in the line of manufacturing to which he was to give his life was thorough and complete, leading to a full mastery of the thread industry by the time he reached manhood.

In 1860 Gardiner Hall, Jr., started for himself in the thread manufacturing business in the partnership of Hall and Manning, in South Willington. They undertook to manufacture cotton thread on a small, experimental scale and met with immediate success. Just as the business was well started the Civil War broke out and in February, 1861, they were forced to shut down and Mr. Manning went to war. Mr. Hall then went to Willimantic and worked for the Willimantic Linen Company of which his father was superintendent. He remained in Willimantic from November, 1861, to June 10, 1862, which was the only period of time that his business interests were not centered in South Willington. Upon his return to South Willington in the summer of 1862 Mr. Hall founded a new thread concern which was the nucleus of the present large company. He began thread manufacturing in a most independent way, having full charge and responsibility of all parts of the work, running his own boiler at first, and later, the bleach house. He was entirely alone in the business for two years until, on April 12, 1864, he took his two brothers-in-law into the business, Marcus M. Johnson and John R. Champlin. In 1868 Mr. Johnson disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Hall's father, who had in the meantime given up his position as superintendent of the Willimantic mills, making the unusual circumstance of a son taking his father into his business. Mr. Champlin remained in the business until his death in 1896. Meanwhile, in November, 1879, Mr. Hall's father had died. Mr. Hall and Mr. Champlin had bought out the heirs, so that after Mr. Champlin's death in 1896 Mr. Hall was again alone in the business. Since his father's death thirty-one years ago Mr. Hall has had full management of the industry, which has had a remarkable record for uninterrupted prosperity in spite of many catastrophes and even in times of general panic. In one year, 1869, the concern pulled through

three disasters, the burning of one of the mills, a damaging freshet, and the failure of the commission house through which they were selling their goods. But in spite of fire, freshet, and failures, the factory continued to run and to keep absolutely free from debt. The company has been running without any stop since 1862; there has never been a strike and never the need of resorting to any deviation from a strictly cash business basis or of putting any salesmen on the road to dispose of goods. From 1862 to 1869 Mr. Hall sold his thread through commission houses, but after the failure of one in 1869 he hired an office in New York. A year later he took a floor in the large building at 59 Walker Street, New York, which has been the city home of Gardiner Hall, Jr., and Company for the past thirty-nine years. This five story building is now entirely owned by the company and has recently been improved until it is the best equipped on the street.

When Mr. Hall started to make thread in 1860 he employed six hands, turned out about eight hundred dozen spools a week and did his own bleaching, etc. Now the output is over thirty-six million spools a year, over one hundred and fifty hands are employed and plans are on foot for a still greater enlargement of the equipment. In spite of this rapid growth Mr. Hall has ever been actuated by the motto "Quality First" and has preferred quality to quantity in everything he has undertaken. He believes that if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well. He has always made it a point not to buy what he could not pay for, or sell what he did not have, and he has never given a note to any man. He thinks a man should take his bread unbuttered unless there is cash to pay for the butter.

The great success of Mr. Hall's business has been due not only to his singleness of interest and high principles but also to the completeness of the equipment of his plant, the latter due entirely to his own inventions. These include the Hall's Improved Automatic Spool Printing Press, the first ever invented, by which spools are stamped on both ends at one time and in two colors on the wood; the Patent Tension Regulator; the Hall Patent Thread Finishing Machine, and the automatic spool bins. His inventiveness has combined with his deep interest in the welfare of his employees to make his mills sanitary, well ventilated, and up-to-date. The mill village is a very sightly one and the employees are housed in more than fifty

model tenements. The public hall, school, depot, post-office, and stores are all under Mr. Hall's care and ownership. The village is watered by spring water under gravitation and a unique artificial lake with bath houses and a band-stand supply amusements for the people. Most of the hands are sons and daughters of old employees, and the prevailing spirit is one of mutual good will and satisfaction. The family homestead stands on a splendid and well stocked farm of six hundred acres. Here Mr. Hall's inventive genius has availed much, as is seen in the many original devices for the care of the live stock. Mr. Hall owns the mill business of E. H. Hall & Son at North Windham, Connecticut, and is the largest stockholder in the famous Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company of Adams, Massachusetts, of which he has been a director since its organization. For many years he has had similar connections with the Ponemah Cotton Mills at Taftville and the Greylock Shirt Company at Adams. He was one of the incorporators of the Greylock Bank at Adams, as well as of the Stafford Savings Bank of Stafford, Connecticut. He is also a director in the American La France Fire Engine Company of Elmira, New York; the Windham Silk Company of Willimantic, and the White Mountain Paper Company of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Ground has recently been broken for a beautiful church which Mr. Hall is planning to build in South Willington as a memorial to his talented and beloved daughter, Clara Adeline, wife of George Stors Elliot of Willimantic, who died in November, 1899. His children now living are William Henry, Rose O., Ida May and Elizabeth Day. The son's life appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Hall's maiden name was Fanny Parker; she was born in England and the date of their marriage was November, 1862.

Though Mr. Hall is well past seventy he is in rugged health and very active in business and in constant improvement of factory and village. He attends the Baptist Church and affiliates with the Republican party and was a presidential elector in 1896 when his friend William McKinley was elected. Motoring is his favorite recreation. The development of his manufacturing interests, his farm, and his village are his great interests in life and their great success is strong testimony to the virtue of a busy career actuated by singleness of purpose, to have, to create and to cultivate for others *the best.*

WILLIAM HENRY HALL.

HALL, WILLIAM HENRY, manufacturer and prominent citizen of South Willington, Connecticut, was born in that town on May 31st, 1867, the son of Gardiner and Frances Parker Hall, both of whom are now living in 1909 at the respective ages of seventy-two and seventy years and are as active as many persons a decade younger. William Hall's father is a native of Newport, Rhode Island. His grandfather had six children, five of whom married and had sixteen children, of whom the present William was the only male bearing the name of Hall. His unmarried uncle, William Henry Hall, was killed by a Confederate bullet at the age of twenty-two, at Newmarket, Virginia, in May, 1864. Frances Parker Hall, the present William Hall's mother, was born in England and was one of seven children to come with their mother to this country in a sailing vessel in 1864, being nine weeks on the water. The father, Gardiner Hall, Jr., with a capital of $350.00 (which he saved on $1.25 wages) and the far more substantial backing of honesty, thrift, and inventive ingenuity, began the making of spool cotton thread in 1860. His diminutive plant, in which he laboriously made thread by hand, with the encouraging help of his young wife, who did the spooling and winding, was the modest beginning of the present complete plant of Gardiner Hall, Jr. and Company, whose superior products girdle the globe, and which is one of the brightest gems in the industrial crown of Connecticut.

The Willimantic High School and Wesleyan Academy furnished William H. Hall's early education and prepared him for college. He then entered Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1892. He then began his life work in his father's mill, worked his way into a partnership and is now a member of the firm whose name is a synonym for unsurpassed quality of goods and square business methods. The firm's New York office is at 59 Walker Street, Manhattan, where, since 1871, it has occupied a large block which it purchased in 1908. It is an independent house. At a meeting of

thirty of the largest thread manufacturers of the country, both in and out of the Trust, to consider the reduction of the tariff on thread made by the Aldrich Bill, William H. Hall was chosen chairman of the committee to go to Washington when the cotton schedules were up before the Ways and Means Committee and, as a result, the rates were left undisturbed.

Colonel Hall, as he is popularly called, has a natural sagacity that has been cultivated by many political contests, but, just as in business he refuses to be part of a powerful clique to control the market, his public acts have never been maladroit or simulated. He was the youngest member of the State Senate in 1899, was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1893, 1895, 1897, 1905, and 1909, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1902. In 1905 he was paymaster-general on the staff of Governor Roberts. He strongly espoused the cause of Everett J. Lake in the battle for the gubernatorial nomination in 1908 and was a strong factor in Tolland County for E. J. Hill for United States Senator in his January, 1909, contest. With a contempt for cheap and shallow political tactics and shams, Colonel Hall fights in the open, but with no malevolence toward an adversary, and his sincerity and integrity have never been questioned. His sensible optimism and sanguine temperament form a valuable part of his equipment as a public man. In his speeches his ideas are positive and well formulated and his arguments are clear and convincing. He is admired by his friends and townspeople for his honesty and candor, which are the reproduction of market parental traits. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention that named Roosevelt in 1904 and to the same body when it nominated Taft in 1908. He has been registrar and secretary of the school board in his home town for a period of ten years.

Large and varied business connections absorb much of Colonel Hall's time. He is a director in the American La France Fire Engine Company of Elmira, New York; the Berkshire Cotton Company of Adams, Massachusetts, and the Windham Silk Company of Willimantic, besides being associated with his father in the ownership of the thread manufacturing mills known as Gardiner Hall, Jr. and Company. He is president of the Stafford Springs Agricultural Society. He loves good horses and owns a number of excellent ones,

among them being "Asa Wilke," 2.09½, the beautiful chestnut stallion that started without a mark in 1908, and in twenty races has won seventeen first, two seconds, and eighth position in the $15,000.00 pacing division of the Readville Handicap. The Colonel enjoys automobiling and has covered more than thirty thousand miles of road in his two large Pierce Arrow cars during the last two seasons. He is fond of social life and his genial manner makes him a good comrade. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.

On June 14th, 1894, Colonel Hall married Miss Alice May Holman, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William D. Holman of Tolland, and they have five children: Doris Elizabeth, Gardner Holman, Clara Alice, Holman Henry, and Frances Helen. Mrs. Hall is in the eleventh generation of direct descent from Elder William Brewster. Colonel Hall is in the ninth generation of descent from John Hall, who came from Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in 1630, to Charlestown, Massachusetts, being then twenty-one years old. He was a member of the First Church of Charlestown and was made a freeman in May, 1634. Colonel Hall has three living sisters, Miss Rosa C., Miss Ida M., of South Willington, and Mrs. R. H. Paige of Springfield, Massachusetts.

HUGH HENRY OSGOOD.

OSGOOD, HUGH HENRY, late business man of Norwich, will long be remembered in that community as a public spirited and useful citizen, whose wise counsel, Christian philanthropy, and unselfish zeal in promoting the educational, business, religious, and civic growth of his city won the lasting gratitude and admiration of his fellow men. He was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, on October 10th, 1821, his parents being Artemus and Saloma Johnson Osgood.

When he reached the age of fourteen Hugh Osgood left his native town and located in Norwich with the purpose of learning the drug business. He first entered the employ of Samuel Tyler & Son, druggists in Norwich. In March, 1842, he opened a drug store in Norwich with his uncle, Dr. Charles Lee, who had adopted him as his son. This step soon resulted in their forming the well-known partnership of Lee & Osgood, Druggists, with Mr. Osgood as junior partner of the firm. After his uncle's death, about twenty years later, Mr. Osgood succeeded to the entire business which he conducted with marked success until his own death in the fall of 1899.

In addition to the drug business Mr. Osgood had many important business interests. At the time of his death he was president of the Uncas Paper Company, the Dime Savings Bank, the Goodwin Cork Company, and of the Sterling Dyeing and Finishing Company of Sterling, Connecticut. He was also president of the Norwich Drug Association up to the time of his death. Earlier in his career he was president of the Worcester Thread Company, the Glasgo Yarn Company, and the Norwich Bleaching Company. He was a director in the Thames National Bank and the First National Bank, the two largest banks in Norwich, and was also a director in the Norwich Gas and Electric Light Company, the Yantic Woolen Company, the Richmond Stove Company, and the Ashland Cotton Company.

In public affairs Mr. Osgood was equally active and prominent.

W. W. Dyer

He was an organizer and the first president of the Norwich Board of Trade, he was several terms a member of the Norwich Common Council, and for over ten years he was mayor of Norwich, the dates of the last named office being 1875-6, and from 1877 to 1886. He was the instigator of the fire department and the sewer system of Norwich and was foreman of the Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Company for a number of years after its organization. He took a keen and effective interest in public education and was for forty years a trustee of the Center School. He was a fellow of the corporation of the Norwich Free Academy. He was one of the original promoters of the *Norwich Bulletin*. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican.

During the Civil War Mr. Osgood was a zealous supporter of the Union cause. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and was colonel on Governor Buckingham's staff, being the only member of that staff who served throughout the entire administration. He was a member of the G. A. R.

The social and fraternal organizations to which Mr. Osgood belonged were as follows: The Kitemaug Association, of which he was the president, the Norwich Club, of which he was a charter member, the Order of Scottish Rites, the Arcanum Club, the Knights Templar, Somerset Lodge, F. and A. M., St. James Lodge, F. and A. M., and Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. In Masonry he attained to the thirty-second degree and he was a trustee of the Masonic Temple Corporation of Norwich.

In religious creed Mr. Osgood was a devout Congregationalist and a Christian whose inner life as well as his outward conduct was a constant testimony to his faith. He was one of the constituent members of the Park Congregational Church of Norwich and was chairman of the Society's committee of that church for many years. He was greatly interested in the new parish house which his church was beginning to plan for in his latter days and gave the land for it. His wife has since built the present beautiful parish house in his memory. Mr. Osgood was vice-president of the Norwich Y. M. C. A. and of the United Workers and was at one time president of the City Mission of Norwich. His charities were many and generous, taking thought, labor, and time as well as money.

Mr. Osgood died on October 22d, 1899. He is survived by a

wife, Mary Ruth Lee Osgood, whom he married in 1892. Mrs. Osgood was the daughter of Oliver Lee, a jeweler of Buffalo, New York, and a descendant of John Lee who came from Essex County, England, to America, about 1634, settling first at Hartford and later at Farmington. He married Mary, daughter of Deacon Stephen Hart. A later notable ancestor of Mrs. Osgood's was Captain Jared Lee, justice of peace, deacon, and representative in the General Court of 1754. Mrs. Osgood is a member of the D. A. R. and is actively interested in the Backus Hospital.

Of many Connecticut sons it has been said that they were self-made men who attained great success in their business or vocation and this praiseworthy fact is true of Hugh Henry Osgood. But still more is he remembered in living example and influence for his strength of character, his rare wisdom, his absolute honor, his unselfish public spirit, his kindly charity, Christian living, and goodness of heart. It has been well said of him that he was "a man of noble powers, nobly used."

NATHANIEL WHEELER.

WHEELER, NATHANIEL, organizer and president of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, makers of Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, was born in Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 20th, 1820, and died at his home on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, in the same state, December 31st, 1893. He was of the seventh generation of his family in America, and a descendant of Moses Wheeler, born in England in 1598, who came to New England with a company from the County of Kent. In 1643 he received a tract of land in New Haven. Some four or five years later he removed to Stratford. His deed was the first recorded at Hartford of the lands bought from the Indians at Stratford. Orcutt's History of Stratford says, "The first record of any public convenience at Stratford is the motion made by Mr. Ludlow concerning Moses Wheeler for keeping the ferry at Stratford." He was a farmer and ship carpenter and established the ferry across the Housatonic River. He lived to the age of one hundred years, and at the time of his death was an extensive land owner. His son, also named Moses, was born in 1651, and died January 30th, 1724-5. In the next generation, Samuel, born February 27th, 1681-2; died, 1721. The latter's son, Capt. James Wheeler, born 1716, was the great-grandfather of Nathaniel; he died in Derby, Connecticut, July 9th, 1768. His son, Deacon James Wheeler, born April 6th, 1745, was Nathaniel's grandfather. He died in Watertown in 1819. His son, David Wheeler, the father of Nathaniel, was born September 6th, 1789. He was a general builder and farmer, and had on his farm a small shop where he employed a few men in various ways, including the making of wagons and sleighs. He married for his first wife Phoebe De Forest, by whom he had two children, Joseph and Mary. His second wife was Sarah De Forest, of the same family, by whom he had four children: Nathaniel, George, Jane, and Belinda. The De Forests were descendants of a Huguenot family

of Avesnes, France, some of whose members fled to Leyden, Holland, to escape religious persecution. One of these named Isaac, son of Jesse and Marie (DuCloux) De Forest, emigrated from Leyden to New Amsterdam in 1636, and there married Sarah Du Trieux. One of their sons, David, settled in Stratford, and was the ancestor of the mother of Nathaniel Wheeler.

Nathaniel attended the schools of his native place, and, as often related by his father, took his full share of whatever work was to be done on the farm or in the shop. It was this helpfulness to others that prevailed throughout his life, and wherever he was there were always numberless examples of those to whose welfare he contributed. Whatever he accomplished for himself was unimportant compared with the benefits felt by those associated with him in the various industries fostered by his care. He was early taught by one skilled in the work, the elaborate painting then in vogue for vehicles, especially sleighs. This enabled him in later years to devise methods for finishing woods, which changed the processes in this work throughout this country and in other countries as well, and to conduct experiments leading to most successful results in finishing the products of the Fairfield Rubber Works. On coming of age he took entire charge of the business of the shop, his father retiring to the farm. A few years later he learned die-sinking and took up the manufacture of various small metallic articles, largely buckles and slides, and by substituting machinery for hand labor greatly reduced the cost of production. He was now well equipped with a knowledge of building, wood-working, and finishing, and the working of metals, which qualified him to direct work with marked success in all these branches. In 1848 he united his business with that of Alanson Warren and George Woodruff, manufacturers of similar articles, the new firm taking the name of Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff. They bought a water privilege on the stream flowing through Watertown, some mile and a half below the center, and erected a factory for the enlarged business, with Mr. Wheeler in charge. While in New York on business and looking for something to more fully occupy the new premises he was shown the sewing machine invented by Allen B. Wilson, which was then on exhibition and attracting attention.

While it is true that the art of sewing by machinery was

American in its origin and development, European genius had been groping toward it for nearly a century before. Weisenthal, as early as 1755, Heilmann, Thomas Saint (granted an English patent in 1790), Thimonier (who first obtained a patent in France in 1830), Newton, and Archbold, of England, and possibly others, essayed the invention, but not one of these pointed the way to a practical sewing machine. Something was said to have been done by Walter Hunt, of New York, as early as 1832; but the contrivance alleged to have been made was abandoned or neglected until the success of others had become publicly known. The imperfect production of Elias Howe, patented in 1846, was, undoubtedly, the first important step toward a practical machine, but the perfected "Howe" was not patented until 1857. The inventor who first reached satisfactory results in this field was Allen B. Wilson, a native of Cortland County, New York. While working at his trade as a cabinet-maker in Adrian, Michigan, in 1847, he conceived the idea of a sewing machine. He knew nothing of what others had thought or done in this direction. In 1848, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, while still working at his trade, he completed the drawing of his machine, and in the spring of the following year finished his model. Although not a machinist and not able to procure suitable tools, he made with his own hands every part of the machine, whether of wood or metal. Authorities agree that "this was the first machine ever constructed, meeting to any extent the requirements of a sewing machine." This machine enabled the operator to control at will the direction of the stitching, and thus to sew continuous seams of any length, either straight or curved. Continuing to improve and invent he obtained patents in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1854. The important improvements were developed after Mr. Wheeler became interested, and with his co-operation and suggestion. Impressed by his first view of Mr. Wilson's achievement, Mr. Wheeler contracted with Messrs. E. Lee & Company, of New York, then controlling the patent, to build five hundred machines at Watertown, Mr. Wilson agreeing to remove to that place and superintend their manufacture. Shortly afterward relations with Lee & Company ceased and a partnership was formed between Messrs. Warren, Wheeler, Woodruff, and Wilson, under the title "Wheeler, Wilson

& Company" for the manufacture of sewing machines. They manufactured the original "Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines" and made them successful. This was due to the efforts of Mr. Wheeler, who became the mercantile head of the company, and led the improvements into practical lines. The introduction of the machine, placing it in factories and work-shops and demonstrating its value in families, was carried out under his control. Opposition, prejudice, and disbelief melted before enterprising activity and perseverance. In a brief period the machine was in operation in New York and other cities. In October, 1853, the business was reorganized as a joint stock company under the laws of Connecticut, taking the title "Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company." The capital of the corporation was one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, the patents being valued at one hundred thousand and the machinery at sixty thousand. The new subscribers to this stock, the foundation of the fortunes of so many, enjoyed the profits of the business without any cost whatever to themselves, as they gave their notes for the stock but were never called upon to pay any part of them, as Mr. Wheeler financed the business, providing whatever cash was necessary, and the notes were paid by the profits of the business as they became due. For a year or two Mr. Wheeler acted as the general manager. In 1855 he became president and filled that office during the remainder of his life.

About the time that the Wheeler & Wilson machine began to attract public attention the sewing machine invented by Isaac M. Singer became known, also the Grover & Baker sewing machine. All of these machines contained principles that Elias Howe thought were covered by his patents, and he commenced suits which brought them together in defense. While these were being contested, with the best obtainable legal talent of the country engaged on all sides, Mr. Wheeler proposed that as these machines varied so much, they collectively seemed to cover thoroughly the field of sewing by machinery, yet each obviously had extensive fields to which each was particularly adapted, and as Elias Howe's patents strengthened all, it seemed wise that all should respect his patents, and the patents and devices of each other, and in this way join in the defense of each other's rights. This plan was adopted, and led to many years of successful business

for all concerned. Mr. Howe for many years received a royalty for each machine manufactured by all these companies, but for several years did nothing himself in the way of manufacturing.

Mr. Wilson, eager to devote attention in other directions and explore other fields of invention, among which were cotton picking machines, illuminating gases and photography, early retired from active participation in the business, retaining stock in the company, and receiving the benefit of dividends, a regular salary thereafter without services, and substantial sums on renewals of his patents. He invested largely in building at North Adams, Massachusetts, the scene of part of his early life. He built a residence on a beautiful site overlooking the Naugatuck River opposite the city of Waterbury, and continued to live there until his death, April 29th, 1888. The residence, enlarged, has since become the Waterbury Hospital. His inventions have been declared by high authorities to be "as original, ingenious, and effective as any to be found in the whole range of mechanics."

In 1856 the factory was removed from Watertown to Bridgeport, Connecticut, the company buying and occupying the works of the Jerome Clock Company. Mr. Wheeler also removed thither and at once identified himself with the interests of the city. With increased factory space and improved machinery the business advanced with rapid strides. The capital stock was increased from time to time, and in 1864 to one million dollars. Fire swept a portion of the buildings in 1875, but they were rebuilt immediately on an improved plan. Additions were frequently made until the company's works covered a ground space of some fifteen acres. In recognition of Mr. Wheeler's services in his department of industry he was decorated at the World's Exposition held in Vienna in 1873, with the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, and at the Paris Exposition in 1889, he received the cross of the Legion of Honor of France. In addition to many sewing machine patents, either as sole inventor or jointly with others, he held patents for wood filling compounds, power transmitters, refrigerators, ventilating cars, heating and ventilating buildings. The system for ventilating schoolhouses, originated by him, was the forerunner of the best modern practice, and was widely sought after and copied.

As a business man Mr. Wheeler was distinguished for his organizing and administrative abilities, his energy, enterprise, foresight, good judgment, and fair dealing — qualities which were recognized throughout the business world. His solicitude for all employed by the corporation of which he was the head, was especially marked and won for him profound regard. He contributed largely to the success of various important local enterprises. He was an incorporator of the People's Savings Bank; a director of the Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, Bridgeport Horse Railroad Company, Fairfield Rubber Company, Willimantic Linen Company, and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He was an active member of the Board of Trade, of the Board of Education, and of the Building Committees of Schools and County Buildings, and a commissioner for building the State Capitol at Hartford. He was one of the founders and first president of the Seaside Club; one of the chief donors of Seaside Park to the city, and a commissioner for its development. He was the principal founder of the business of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, and through the invention of "Wheeler's Wood Filler" introduced new methods in finishing woods, which continue to be more and more widely followed. He was a generous contributor and for thirty-three years a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Wheeler repeatedly declined nomination to official positions. He served in the Bridgeport Common Council and also for several terms in the State Legislature and Senate. Upright in every aim, he commanded the esteem of the people of his native state and especially of those in the community in which for so long a period he was a vital and beneficent factor. Blessed with robust health until 1893, he was then overtaken by illness and died just as the year closed. Mr. Wheeler's first wife, Huldah Bradley, of Watertown, Connecticut, to whom he was married in 1842, died in 1857. There were four children by this union: Martha, Anna B., both of whom died young, and Samuel H. and Ellen B. (Mrs. E. W. Harral). Samuel H. Wheeler, who succeeded his father as president of the company, was for many years manager of the company's business at Chicago.

On August 3d, 1858, Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler married Miss Mary E. Crissy, of New Canaan, Connecticut, who survived her

husband until April 20, 1910. By this marriage there were four sons: Harry De Forest, who died in 1881, in his eighteenth year; Archer Crissy, and William Bishop, born September 18th, 1864; and Arthur Penoyer, who died in infancy. Archer Crissy Wheeler filled the office of treasurer of the Fairfield Rubber Company, and, with his brother, William B. Wheeler, held directorships in the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. The Wheeler mansion on Golden Hill Street, an imposing structure, Gothic in type, is one of the fine residences of Bridgeport.

CHARLES C. GOODRICH.

GOODRICH, CHARLES C., vice-president and general manager of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, was born July 30th, 1845, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, a son of Joshua and Mary A. (Wells) Goodrich.

He was educated at the South Grammar School, in Hartford, and at the Williston Academy, in East Hampton, Massachusetts. Charles C. Goodrich began his business life in Wethersfield, Connecticut, later going to Portland, Connecticut. He then went to New York where he engaged in the freighting business for six years and supervised the freighting interests on Long Island Sound of M. R. Brazos, who was at that time one of the most prominent vessel owners of the East. Upon the death of Mr. Brazos and to close up some of his business affairs Mr. Goodrich came to Hartford. Later he reorganized the old company with which Mr. Brazos had been connected, the new company starting with fifteen boats. From this beginning Mr. Goodrich's enterprise and business plans resulted in the formation of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company. Like all other great enterprises the first few years of the company's existence were attended with disasters sufficient to have disheartened most men, and which seemed almost to warrant abandonment of the business. But Charles C. Goodrich was not faint-hearted. He did not fail to properly weigh the difficulties which were to be met and overcome; but he rightly had confidence in his own ability, knowledge and experience, and through wise and judicious management the company was held together and its business placed upon a paying basis.

In 1896 the company added to their fleet the twin-screw propeller "Hartford," of modern build, and in 1898 another boat, the "Middletown," built on the same principle.

One year later, during the Spanish-American War, the first of these was sold to the United States Government for a hospital ship; and to take the place of it the company built another boat, a facsimile of the "Middletown", which bears the name "Hartford"; and

C. C. Goodrich

these two finely equipped steamers run daily between Hartford and New York, giving a service which is of great value to the general public and to the merchants, who are greatly benefited by having their choice of water routes and rates in competition with the one railroad which serves this section. These boats are especially adapted for navigation in shoal water, and have a light draft suitable for the shallow water of the river, although the boats are thoroughly seaworthy for the long trip through the Sound. Their tonnage is about fifteen hundred tons each, with stateroom and berth capacity for about four hundred passengers; these quarters are comfortably fitted up, are kept scrupulously clean and inviting, and in a thoroughly sanitary condition. During the summer months they are crowded to their fullest capacity, for this line of boats is one of the best plying the waters of the Sound.

For more than forty years Mr. Goodrich has devoted and given himself to the study of marine commerce especially as applied to the problems arising along the Sound and the Connecticut River, and it is safe to say that no man living is more familiar with every inch of these waters. He can pilot a boat as surely as any man in his employ.

For thirty-four years he has devoted himself to the welfare and growth of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, as a loving mother devotes herself to her child, watching over it, guarding its every interest, moving here, there, everywhere, his tireless energy and intelligent watchfulness protecting it at every point. Of all the company's officers and employees, Mr. Goodrich is oldest in time of service, and the company itself is peculiarly his creation. The company has constantly grown. In 1880 it purchased the ship yard and marine railway formerly belonging to M. L. Darton, at Dutch Point, and since then it has built many barges and tugs, some thirty in all.

The fleet now comprises more than fifty coastwise vessels and steamers. It has the very latest, most powerful and most economical vessels in the world which are adapted to river navigation and suitable for deep sea going.

It also has a fleet of barges so new, large and suitable for their work as to bring a request from one of the greatest coal mining companies in the world for the use of its design for the construction of

their sea going shoal harbor barges carrying coal to eastern ports. These barges, one of which is now on the ways at East Hartford, cost nearly $20,000 each.

The company's new tugs, the most powerful of their size on Long Island Sound, cost from $40,000 to $80,000 each.

This company operates lines running from New York to Hartford, from New York to Providence, R. I., and from New York to Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Goodrich is a member of the Hartford Board of Trade and naturally takes great interest in the efforts now being made for the improvement of the Connecticut River. His company and himself have more at stake than all other interests, and have done more than all others to create, sustain and increase traffic on the river.

Those who are seeking to improve the river the fortunate in having at their disposal for their guidance such a wealth of accurate knowledge and technical wisdom as is placed at their command through the life work of Charles C. Goodrich.

Mr. Goodrich's continued devotion to the Hartford & New York Transportation Company has not kept him entirely free from other contiguous enterprises. He is president of the Maine Steamship Company which operates boats between New York and Portland, Maine, and whose entire stock is owned by the Hartford and New York Transportation Company. He is also director of the Middletown Coal Company, of which his brother, Frederick W., is vice-president, one of the most successful corporations of its kind in the state.

In 1875, Charles C. Goodrich was married to Miss Beulah Murray, daughter of Calvin Murray, a ship-builder of Guilford, Connecticut, in which town the daughter was born, being one of four children, three of whom survive. Charles C. and Beulah Goodrich have one son, Raymond M., who was associated with his father in the Company, but is now in business in Hartford on his own account.

Raymond N. Goodrich was on January 7, 1902, married to Alma Penfield, second daughter of Alice Harvey and the late Edward Z. Penfield of New York City, and they have one daughter, Genevieve Griswold Goodrich, born in Hartford, Connecticut, on April 7th, 1904.

Edward Rawlins

EDGAR LUKE ROPKINS.

ROPKINS, EDGAR LUKE, founder and head of the firm of Ropkins and Company of Hartford, was born an Englishman, but his entire mature life and business career has been spent as an American citizen. He was born in the Village of Hexton, Hertfordshire, England, on September 24, 1863. His father, James William Ropkins, was an architect and builder, and held the office of sheriff in his home town. Mr. Ropkins' mother, Betsey Elizabeth West Ropkins, died when he was but three years of age and he was thereafter brought up by an aunt whose excellent moral training and loving devotion were strong factors in shaping his character and ideals. As he had regular duties to perform in boyhood, before and after school, and during the vacation periods, he learned habits of industry and self-restraint at an early age. These good influences and early application to fixed duties enabled him to realize his boyhood ambition to start in business in the United States in early manhood. He studied at the National School at Westoning, Hertfordshire, England, until he reached the age of fourteen. From that time until he became seventeen he worked for his father in his native village. Then, in 1880 he came to the United States and started in business in the employ of Streeter and Denison, a brewing company, of Brooklyn, New York. He has been engaged in the brewing business continuously ever since that time and his early zeal in studying chemistry made him soon become an expert brewmaster.

In 1892 Mr. Ropkins came to Hartford and established the now famous firm of Ropkins and Company of which he is the proprietor and head. He has given over thirty years to the brewing business and his success is well known.

Mr. Ropkins is a Mason, an Elk, a member of the Putnam Phalanx, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Country Club, the Hartford Yacht Club, the Hartford Automobile Club, and the Union League Club of New Haven. He enjoys motoring, golf, and fishing. In politics he is a Republican. In boyhood he was made a member

of the Church of England in his native town and since he came to Hartford to live he has attended Trinity (Episcopal) Church. He believes that men will best deserve success by "working earnestly and hard, with a fixed purpose in view," and that "with honesty added, the young American of today who has the advantage of free education should win success."

On the seventh of October, 1893, Mr. Ropkins married Kate A. Conkling. No children have been born to them. Their home is at 856 Prospect Avenue, Hartford.

E. B. Wilson

EDWARD BUCKINGHAM HATCH.

HATCH, EDWARD BUCKINGHAM, manufacturer, was born at Hartford, December 20th, 1861, son of George Edwin and Laura Stanley (Styles) Hatch. His first paternal American ancestor was Nathaniel, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Falmouth, Mass. His son, Captain Zephaniah Hatch, made his home in Guilford, Connecticut, and commanded a ship engaged in West India trade.

He married Johanna Chittenden who came of a family prominent in the Revolutionary War, and which produced Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont. Major Timothy Hatch, born in 1757, brought added distinction to the family name by his service in the Revolutionary War. Enlisting when a mere lad at the outbreak of hostilities, he was taken prisoner at the battle of White Plains. At the close of the war, he served as major in the state militia and was among those called out to suppress Shay's Rebellion. He settled in Hartford in 1804, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and as an exchange broker. His son, Timothy Lines Hatch, married a niece of Henry William Sheperd, who also had taken part in putting down Shay's Rebellion, and whose family were prominent Revolutionary patriots. Timothy Lines Hatch was the great-grandfather of Edward B. Hatch, the line of descent being traced through Walter S. and George E. Hatch. The latter was a merchant interested in civic affairs and serving at one time in the court of common council. His son, Edward B., obtained his early education at the public schools of Hartford, his preparatory work for college being done at the Hartford High School. From there he entered Trinity College, Hartford, in 1882 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1886. In 1886 there was organized in Hartford a new manufacturing concern known as the Johns-Pratt Company, the founders being Henry W. Johns, of New York, and Rufus N. Pratt, of Hartford; the officers being Mr. Johns, president, Charles H. Patrick, vice-president, Mr. Pratt,

secretary, and Mr. Hatch as clerk. In 1893 Mr. Hatch was made secretary and manager. The capitalization was $100,000 and the product of manufacture was Vulcabeston packings and electrical insulating materials.

In 1892 the capital was increased to $150,000 for the purpose of increasing the factory and providing facilities for the manufacture of new lines.

In 1898 the company began the manufacture of "Noark" fuses and electric protective devices. Starting at the bottom, Mr. Hatch familiarized himself with every branch of the business. He advanced step by step till in 1898 he was made president and treasurer of the company, which positions he still holds. The company has been remarkably successful from the start and has been compelled from time to time to increase the size of its plant, until today it ranks as one of the leading industries of Hartford.

In 1905 by a stock dividend of one hundred per cent., the capital was increased to $300,000. While it may not be known as a one man concern, the growth and success of the company is due for the most part to the executive ability and business judgment of Mr. Hatch. The new officers at the present time are Charles E. Newton, secretary, and Robert C. Buell, assistant secretary.

The factory consists of eleven buildings, employing about five hundred hands. The company holds patents of a very wide range covering electric protective devices and their accessories. The H. W. Johns-Manville Company, of New York, are the sole selling agents, and through their twenty-five branches the products are distributed throughout the world under the trade marks "Vulcabeston", "Noark", "J. P. Co." For many years Mr. Hatch has been identified with other manufacturing enterprises and with banking institutions in the capacity of director. He is a director in the Hartford National Bank and in the Dime Savings Bank of Hartford; trustee of Trinity College and of the Colt Bequest in charge of the large property left by Colonel Samuel Colt and his widow. He is also active in social, fraternal and church life. High up in Masonry, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, of Wolcott Council, of Pythagoras Chapter, of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Sphinx Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He is a member of the Hartford, Farmington Country, Hartford

Golf, Twentieth Century, Republican and University clubs and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

He is vestryman and treasurer of Trinity Episcopal Church of Hartford, and a member of the Church Club of Connecticut. He has also been identified with the military organizations, having served five years as a member of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut National Guards. His chief recreations are golf and fishing.

Mr. Hatch was married at Hartford, Connecticut, September 12th, 1881, to Georgia, daughter of the late George W. Watson, by whom he has three children, Helen, James Watson, and Edward Watson Hatch.

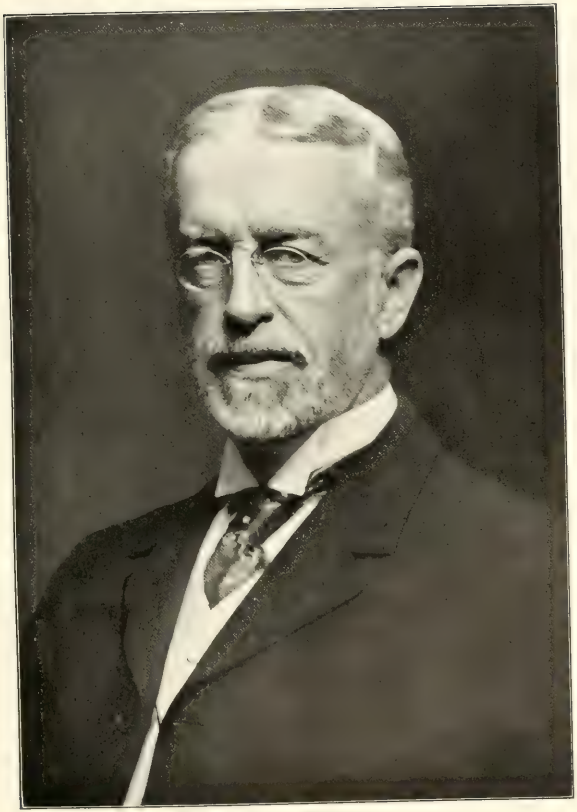
GARDINER GREENE.

GREENE, GARDINER, attorney at law, former state representative and one of the leading churchmen of Norwich, was born in that town, New London County, on August 31st, 1851. His first ancestor in this country was John Greene, a surgeon, who came from Salisbury, England, to America in 1635 and settled in Warwick, Rhode Island. One of Mr. Greene's most distinguished ancestors was John Haynes, the first governor of Connecticut. Another famous ancestor was Samuel Wyllis, who concealed the Connecticut Charter from Governor Andros. The ancestor from whom Mr. Greene takes his name was Lyon Gardiner of Gardner's Island. Mr. Greene's father was Gardiner Greene, a cotton manufacturer, and his mother was Mary Ricketts Adams Greene.

Excellent educational advantages were among the blessings of Gardiner Greene's youth. He first attended private schools and then the Norwich Free Academy, where he prepared for college. He next entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1873. Two years later he entered the Law School of Columbia University, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1877. The law was his own choice of a profession and he lost no time in starting upon the active practice of his calling. He was admitted to the Bar of New York in May, 1877, and to the Connecticut Bar in 1878.

Since 1878 Mr. Greene has practiced law continuously in Norwich and he has built up a large and eminent clientele. He began his legal career as a partner of the late John T. Wait and continued with him until the latter's death in 1901. Since then Mr. Greene has maintained his own law office and has continued to add steadily to his prestige as a lawyer.

In 1891 and again in 1895 Mr. Greene was elected state representative. In 1900 Mr. Greene was appointed a member of the commission for the revision of the state statutes. In various other ways he has served the public and the Republican party, of which he has always been a staunch member.



Gardiner Greene.

Church life and work are an important part of Mr. Greene's activities, for he is a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is active not only in parish affairs in Norwich but also in the broader diocesan interests. For many years he has been a delegate to the Diocesan Convention of the church. He is a vestryman of Christ Church parish, Norwich.

The only fraternal tie maintained by Mr. Greene is his membership in the Wolf's Head Society of Yale University. His time is so thoroughly absorbed by professional, ecclesiastical, civic and home interests that he has never seen fit to affiliate with Masonic or other orders.

Mr. Greene is married, his wife being Louise Eustis Reynolds Greene, whom he married on April 4th, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Greene make their home at 3 Sachem Terrace, Norwich.

JOSEPH WRIGHT ALSOP

ALSOP, JOSEPH WRIGHT, state senator and agriculturist of Avon, Hartford, County, Connecticut, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, on April 2d, 1876. He traces his ancestry to Richard Alsop who came from England to Newtown, Long Island, in 1686, to Anthoyne Oliver who came from France to Boston in 1685, and to George Wyllys who came from England to Hartford in 1635. His father was Joseph Wright Alsop, a physician and farmer, who was state representative one term, state senator several terms, and lieutenant governor in 1891. His wife, the present senator's mother, was Elizabeth Winthrop Beach.

Wilson's School in Middletown and Groton School in Groton, Massachusetts, were the institutions in which Joseph Alsop received his elementary and college preparatory education. He then went abroad and studied at the University of Berlin, in Germany. Upon his return he took the course in mechanical engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1898.

As soon as he completed his scientific course at Yale Mr. Alsop went West and spent a year as a "ranch hand" in Douglas County, Colorado. From 1899 to 1901 he was connected with the Denver Land and Water Company of Denver, Colorado, as superintendent of their ranches and irrigation system. In 1901 he returned to Middletown and became identified with the Russell Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained until 1903. Since 1903 he has lived in Avon, where he owns a large farm, the management of which is his chief work. Tobacco raising is his agricultural specialty, and he also has one of the foremost herds of Guernsey cattle in the state.

He has held various town offices in Avon and is one of the strongest Republicans and public men of the community. In 1907 he was elected state representative and served on the committee on incorporations. In 1909 he was elected state senator and became a member of the committee on claims and chairman of the committee on roads,

J. M. Clark

bridges and rivers. He is, at present, chairman of the town school committee and holds various other town offices in Avon.

Senator Alsop is one of the youngest senators in the state. In the pursuit of agriculture which he finds so congenial he has had rare success for so young a man. His interests are by no means confined to politics and farming, in spite of his great and early success in both. He has many social and fraternal ties and keenly enjoys all outdoor sports. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge No. 36, F. and A. M., Columbia Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M., Washington Commandery, Knights Templar and King Phillips Lodge, Knights of Phythias. In creed and church membership he in an Episcopalian. He is a member of the local Grange and is also a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine.

On November 4th, 1909, Senator Alsop married Corinne Douglas Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, and niece of Ex-president Roosevelt.

WALTER SCOTT ATWOOD.

ATWOOD, WALTER SCOTT, president and general manager of the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company, brass and brass goods manufacturers of Waterbury. He was born in Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on March 11th, 1837, has parents being Washington H. and Maria Stone Atwood. His father was engaged in the meat business and farming and served as a lieutenant under Jackson during the War of 1812. Through him Mr. Atwood is descended from Captain Thomas Atwood, captain of an army under Oliver Cromwell, who settled in Wethersfield in very early times, was a noted physician and died in 1682. On the maternal side Mr. Atwood is descended from John Stone who settled in Guilford in 1620.

When Walter Atwood was ten years old his father died and he was obliged to become self-supporting by working out his board and clothes on a farm in Washington, Connecticut. He was thus debarred from attending school except during the short winter term. These early tasks taught him the value of industrious habits and he has always loved work and found it the secret of both success and happiness. Added to this early lesson of thrift in the use of time were the good influences of his mother, who was a noble example to him in every way.

After a few years of farm work Walter Atwood spent four highly adventurous years at sea on a trading and whaling vessel that touched at "all parts of the world except the two poles."

Previous to his going to sea Mr. Atwood had worked for some time in a factory making thimbles and spectacles and when he returned from his long voyage he determined to enter manufacturing life. He became engaged in the brass industry known as the Scoville Manufacturing Company and he has been identified with the brass business ever since. In early manhood he entered the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, extensive manufacturers of brass and brass goods, and, by a series of promotions, he

W. J. Attwood

has held every office in the company until he is now its president and general manager. His progressive career from a farmer's chore boy to the head of a large manufacturing company is entirely of his own carving and building, unaided by any advantages of a higher education, inherited competence, or any other help than his own sagacity, steady purpose, and persistent industry. His life work has filled his time to the exclusion of fads and hobbies, but he has found sufficient satisfaction and pleasure in that work for all his needs.

Besides the strong fraternal ties as a thirty-third degree Mason, Mr. Atwood has been a member of the Waterbury Club and the Home Club since their organization. He has been a loyal Republican ever since he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. His business creed is "square dealing, honest work, and strict adherence to the truth," and he advises young men to build their hopes of success on this three-fold and secure foundation.

Mr. Atwood makes his home in Waterbury the year around, though of late years he has found benefit in travel in the south for a part of the winter. He is married and his wife was Mary Jane Wood when he married her in 1860. Though four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Atwood but one is now living, a son, Walter Scott Atwood, Jr.

HORACE GARDNER TALCOTT.

TALCOTT, HORACE GARDNER, social, political, and industrial leader of Talcottville, Connecticut, was born in Vernon, Connecticut, November 14th, 1847, and has always made his home and his headquarters there, although his activities have reached to other centers. No attractions elsewhere have been strong enough to draw him from his love and allegiance to the place known everywhere as the home of his family and named after them. His father was Horace Wells Talcott, who with his brother, Charles Denison Talcott, established the firm of Talcott Brothers, of which, since 1882, Horace G. Talcott has been the head. The foundation for the business was laid in 1802-4 when Daniel Fuller built some small mills on the site, which mills passed ultimately into the possession of Nathaniel O. Kellogg who died May 13, 1854.

The Talcott family in America had sprung from John, the emigrant ancestor, who was born in Braintree, County of Essex, England, and with his wife came with other of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company to Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. In 1635 John Talcott sent forward a carpenter who erected for him one of the first residences built in Hartford, which John Talcott and his family occupied the following year.

John Talcott's grandson, Joseph, was Governor of Connecticut for seventeen years, 1725-1742, only one other Governor having ever exceeded this term; Jon Winthrop served eighteen years, while Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor Talcott's immediate predecessor, equaled the latter by having served seventeen years. Governor Talcott was the first governor of the state who was born in Connecticut. Horace Wells Talcott, on October 9th, 1842, was married to Jane M., daughter of Albert and Tacy (Greene) Gardner, and they had two children: the late Rosa J. (the widow of Samuel A. Talcott), and Horace G. On his mother's side Mr. Talcott's ancestors were also distinguished, for they included the Gardners, Greenes and Hardings, all of whom were among the oldest and most important families of New England, and

a member of the last named family, Captain Stephen Harding, served with honor in the Revolutionary War. These are excellent family trees from which superior types of men would be expected, and Horace G. and the younger members of the firm show no traces of deterioration.

H. G. Talcott received his elementary and high school education in Rockville. In 1867 he was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, then under the administration of Dr. Samuel Taylor, and for a time Mr. Talcott was connected with the class of '71 at Yale, but ill health compelled him to abandon his college work and to take up an active business life.

His father had entered the Kellogg mill in 1838, and had spent two-thirds of his life there. His uncle, Charles Denison Talcott, had entered the Kellogg mill in 1850. The two brothers were very closely associated with Mr. Kellogg, and when he died, in 1854, the executors entrusted the management of the factory to them.

In July, 1856, H. W. and C. D. Talcott bought the property and formed the firm of Talcott Brothers, and somewhat later changed the name of the village from Kelloggville to Talcottville. For thirteen years the brothers prospered steadily; then two calamities came, in quick succession. September 20th, 1869, the lower mill was burned, and on October 4th, 1869, a flood swept away the dam and part of the upper mill. They rebuilt on a site halfway between the upper and lower mill.

It was in this mill that Horace G. Talcott entered upon leaving Yale. When his father died in 1871, he became the superintendent of the mill, and on the death of his uncle in 1882, he came into the general management of the business. By the industry, energy and ability of Mr. Talcott and his associates, the business was carried forward successfully and made one of the important mills of New England engaged in the manufacture of woolens and union cassimeres.

In 1866-7 Talcott Brothers built a brick Congregational church costing $30,000; in 1880 they built a brick schoolhouse sufficient for the needs of the community which had grown up around their mills; and Charles D. Talcott projected a brick library building but died before its occupation. The firm carried out the plans and furnished and have maintained, a well-selected library.

No intoxicating liquors were allowed to be sold on the premises of the firm and only men with desirable habits were selected as

employees. The result was a community free from the disadvantages and drawbacks which inevitably obtain in communities fostering enterprises that feed upon the thrift and earnings of the residents, and turned their energies into destructive channels.

Inspired by the same faith and devotion to high ideals which guided the other members of his family, Horace G. Talcott succeeded his uncle as deacon of the Congregational Church and also as superintendent of the Sunday school, having held these offices over twenty-seven years; he became a director of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, was elected a member of the National Society, and for thirteen years has been president of the Tolland County Missionary Society.

Mr. Talcott has a sound judgment, a rich and saving commonsense, beside the more brilliant gift of a wit which delights men's hearts. He is a believer in human freedom,— in freedom of thought, speech, and action. Within the sphere of his liberty as the conscientious and Christian man, he moves freely as he will and thinks others should do likewise without overmuch regard for criticism. Virtue by repression and compulsion seem impracticable to his mind; he seeks rather to give the example which inspires and would trust to the gracious leverage of kindly conduct to elevate his fellow-men.

Mr. Talcott is a high-minded as well as a strong-minded man, and it may be added, a profoundly religious man. He works no ill, speaks no ill, thinks no ill of his neighbor. On the contrary, his most marked characteristic is his friendliness. He is sympathetic, cordial, and demonstrative in a way that binds others to him by a peculiar affection. As our friends are our best possessions, Mr. Talcott is rich indeed.

To all religious, charitable, and educational interests, both local and world-wide, Mr. Talcott's heart and hand are ever open, and he is a tower of strength to the Church of God in his town.

In politics Mr. Talcott is a Republican and represented the town of Vernon in the General Assembly of 1895, in which he served on the banking committee. Mr. Talcott has been a member of the Rockville High School Committee for some years.

In commercial life he has been active in various enterprises and directions. He is a director in the First National Bank of Rockville, and of the National Machine Company of Hartford; he is also a trustee of various funds.

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GEORGE ASAHEL HAMMOND.

HAMMOND, GEORGE ASAHEL, president of the silk manufacturing firm of Hammond, Knowlton and Company of Putnam, Connecticut, president of the Hampton Silk Company, former state representative, and in many other ways a leader in public affairs, was born in Hampton, Connecticut, May 26, 1841. The Hammond family is an English one of high standing and dates back to the time of Oliver Cromwell. Probably the best known branch of the family in England has been that of St. Albans Court, Nonington, County Kent, of which branch but one representative has ever made his home in America, that being Edward Hammond, who came to Virginia in 1635 and introduced the culture of silk worms. Some of his letters are still extant and are in the possession of the present family at St. Albans Court. The New England branch of the Hammond family was founded by one of the name, who came from England as one of the early settlers of that part of the suburbs of Boston now known as Newton. Mr. Hammond's grandfather, Asahel, was a stalwart Connecticut farmer and his father, George Robinson Hammond, was a farmer and a teacher in Windham County schools. The homestead farm, one of the most productive in the county, is called Red Roof and is now occupied by Mr. Hammond's brother, William Henry Hammond.

The education which George A. Hammond secured in his boyhood was that offered by the local common schools and the noted Foster High School of Hampton, supplemented by two terms of study at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he took a thorough course in penmanship and was for a term assistant teacher of that study. For a time he followed in the footsteps of his father, teaching in the Windham County schools, but when the Civil War broke out he abandoned that calling and enlisted in the army.

Though he began his career as a private in Company G, 26th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, he was soon raised to the rank of orderly sergeant. His regiment served under General Banks during the memorable seige of Port Hudson, and when Captain

Stanton met his death Mr. Hammond was appointed acting lieutenant for the remainder of the term of enlistment. The commander of his brigade was General Neal Dow, the noted temperance leader. As Mr. Hammond desired to enter business life without any further interruption he furnished a substitute for the three remaining years of the war, a unique instance.

In August, 1864, he entered the silk industry with his uncle, Charles L. Bottum, in Mansfield, Connecticut. In the various departments of silk manufacturing he has had the most competent instructors and at the end of two years of constant application to the details of the business he gained the position of superintendent of the mill. At the end of the third year he was given an interest in the business and five years later he was made a member of the firm. Early in his career he was recognized as an expert in the spooling and finishing of silk and he received many flattering offers to go to other mills.

In the Boston fire the office and stock of the silk company in which his cousin, Charles C. Knowlton, was interested were a total loss; he was admitted to the firm of C. L. Bottum and Company, composed of the uncle and two nephews.

In 1878 Mr. Hammond settled in Putnam and established himself in the silk business with his cousin, Charles C. Knowlton, as an active partner, and George M. Morse as a special partner. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Knowlton purchased Mr. Morse's interest in 1881 and took their salesman, Louis Hauchhaus, into the business. From the beginning Mr. Hammond carried on his manufacturing according to the highest standards, being particular not only about the quality of the goods produced but also about the neat appearance and good condition of his factory. His working motto, "Pretty good will not do; the best attainable is poor enough," had a marked effect upon the development of his industry along all lines, and the sales of the firm have steadily increased until probably no concern in the country makes a larger output in the specialties of sewing silks, machine twists and silk braids. In 1893 Mr. Hammond was a member of the Connecticut commission at the Chicago World's Fair and he took just pride in the fact that Hammond, Knowlton and Company's silks were the official silks of the Exposition, being used exclusively on all sewing machines.

On January 1, 1894, Mr. Hammond's firm, with Robert Smith and Joshua Newey, formed the New London Wash Silk Company at New London, Connecticut, where they produce wash silks of superior quality and great popularity. Mr. Hammond has become one of the leading silk manufacturers of the day and has gained this reputation through his complete mastery of all the processes of silk manufacturing and through his honorable and progressive business methods. Besides being president of Hammond, Knowlton and Company, the Hampton Silk Company and the promoter of the New London Wash Silk Company, he has a large interest in the Eureka Silk Company and in the Putnam Box Company. He is also president of the Putnam Light and Power Company and his mill and residence were the first buildings in Putnam to be lighted by electricity.

Soon after Mr. Hammond became a resident of the town of Mansfield he was placed upon the school board and he retained his membership as long as he remained in that town. In 1876 he represented Mansfield in the State Legislature. When he located in Putnam he was made a member of the school board of which he has been chairman for fifteen years. In 1885 he was elected State Representative from Putnam, and was re-elected in 1886 and in 1905. During his career in the Legislature he was chairman of the committee on manufactures and a member of the railroad committee. In his more recent term he had the unique duty of voting for two United States Senators, Morgan G. Bulkeley and Frank B. Brandegee, to complete the term of Orville H. Platt, deceased. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee for ten years; was one of the Presidential Electors who voted for William McKinley and has been a delegate to the last three Republican National Conventions. For two years he was a member of the executive committee of the Home Market Club of Boston, the second year the late William F. Draper, ex-United States Senator and Ambassador to Italy, being president of the club. On the committee with Mr. Hammond were Thomas J. Coolidge, ex-minister to France, W. H. Bent, a subsequent president of the club, William A. Russell, ex-member of Congress and others of like prominence. Mr. Hammond is now one of the vice-presidents of the Home Market Club.

Mr. Hammond is a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine,

the Royal Arcanum, the A. O. U. W., the Order of Odd Fellows, and a life member of the Order of Elks. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Thames Club of New London, the Arcanum Club of Putnam, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and the Catholic Athletic Club of Putnam.

On October 12, 1862, Mr. Hammond married Jane Crandall, daughter of Hezekiah Crandall and niece of Prudence Crandall, who was prominent in anti-slavery days. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hammond: Charles Henry, who died in his nineteenth year, and Bertha Elizabeth, who married the well-known New York surgeon, Neil Macphatter, F. R. C. S., and died at the age of thirty-one.

ANGUS PARK.

PARK, ANGUS, one of the most successful and enterprising manufacturers of Connecticut, owning and operating woolen mills in Dayville, Hanover, and Glastonbury, Connecticut, was born in Galashiel, Scotland, January 27th, 1859, and resided there until the age of fourteen, when his family removed to Sherbrooke, Canada.

He is the son of William Park (3) and Catherine (Campbell) Park. His paternal great-grandfather, William Park (1) was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, and for many years was in the employ of the English government as a civil engineer, and while in this service was sent to America in the interest of his government. On the voyage to America the vessel in which he had taken passage was lost with all on board, no tidings having ever been heard of it. He had married Marian Gilchrist, who died in Scotland, her native land, about the year 1804, aged about fifty-five years. At the time of his death William Park was in middle life, and the father of two children, William and Marian, the latter dying while young.

William Park (2), son of William Park (1), was born in 1783, in Scotland, and was also for a number of years in the employ of his government as a civil engineer. Later he engaged in the hotel business in Lethenwater, Tollbar, Scotland, which he conducted several years, finally retiring and removing to Galashiels, where he lived several years before his death, which occurred in July, 1854.

He married Elizabeth Welch of Galashiels, where she died in August, 1844, and their children were: (1) Marian, who became the wife of Joseph Sykes, died in Galashiels; (2) Thomas, who is a wool scourer by trade, residing in Galashiels, married Agnes Melrose, now deceased; (3) Elizabeth, married Joseph Broadhurst of Galashiels, where she died; (4) William (3) is more fully mentioned below; (5) John, who was a spinner by trade, married Elizabeth Shell, and died in Galashiels; (6) James, who was a manager of woolen mills, married Elizabeth Robinson, and died in New Zealand; (7) Isabella who died in childhood.

William Park (3), son of William Park (2), was born in Lethenwater, Tollbar, Scotland, and he was educated in the schools of Galashiels to which place his parents removed while he was in his infancy. His early educational training was very meagre as he left the school-room when eleven years of age, at which time he took up mill work. He learned the spinner's trade and also took up the other branches of the woolen business, learning carding and weaving. He worked at these trades until in September, 1872, he sailed from Liverpool for America. He arrived in Quebec, Canada, after a very rough voyage of eleven and a half days. In the new world he began work as a spinner in the Paton Mills of Sherbrooke, Canada, and after a short time he was put in full charge of the twisting and novelty yarn department of the same mill. He remained there altogether about twenty years, which speaks well for his mechanical and executive ability. In 1893, Mr. Park retired from active work, and until the death of his estimable wife he resided in ease and rest at Sherbrooke. He then made his home with his daughter, Mrs. William T. Mountain, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, until the present.

William Park (3) was married January 14th, 1854, in Scotland, to Catherine Campbell, who was born in 1836, in Carlyle, Scotland, daughter of Angus Campbell, a woolen spinner, and a master at his trade. Mrs. Park passed away in Sherbrooke, Canada, June 3d, 1900, aged more than sixty years. To Mr. and Mrs. William Park (3) were born children as follows: (1) Angus, residing at Hanover, Connecticut, and the owner of woolen mills there and at Dayville and at Glastonbury; (2) William (4), owner of the Riverside Woolen Mills, Stafford, Connecticut; (3) James, who is a director in the Angus Park Manufacturing Company, of Glastonbury, Connecticut; (4) George is one of the stockholders and general manager and treasurer of the Dumbarton Woolen Company, at Dexter, Maine; (5) Thomas is superintendent and part owner of the Dumbarton Woolen Company; (6) Eunice, an only sister, is the wife of William T. Mountain, a carriage builder residing in Amesbury, Massachusetts.

From this it will be seen that Angus Park's ancestors and family have been and are very large factors in the woolen industry of Scotland, Canada, and the United States.

Angus Park's opportunities for securing an education were con-

fined to the common schools of Galashiels, which he attended until he was thirteen years old. At that time he went to work in a woolen mill, and by constant industry and skill worked his way to the position of overseer of the weaving department in the mills of the Paton Manufacturing Company, the largest woolen mill in Canada, having at that time one hundred and forty people under his direct supervision.

He was employed there until 1894, when he came to East Lyme, Connecticut, and became secretary of the Niantic Manufacturing Company, being associated with an uncle, D. R. Campbell, and with a brother, William Park. He remained there until August, 1899, when he severed his connection with that concern and purchased the Allen Mill and properties at Hanover, Connecticut, which property is now known as the Airlie Mills. This mill had been closed for some time, and consequently was in poor condition. Mr. Park remodeled the mill and installed new and modern machinery at a great outlay of money. The mill is now one of the best in this region, and the product is a high grade of woolen and flannel suiting. In March, 1903, when the Assawauga Company, of Dayville, Connecticut, was organized Mr. Park became its manager, and one of its largest stockholders. In 1907, Mr. Park purchased the properties of the Crosby Manufacturing Company, at East Glastonbury, Connecticut, and organized the Angus Park Manufacturing Company, of which he is the treasurer and general manager.

He is a director in the Thames Loan and Trust Company of Norwich, and trustee in the Norwich Savings Society. In all his business enterprises Angus Park has been successful through his ability, energy, thorough knowledge of his business and devoted attention to it. Having begun at the very bottom of the ladder he made his way steadily upward, and no man is more highly esteemed than he is in the business communities of which he is so important a part as well as throughout trade circles where he is so widely known.

He is a member of Somerset Lodge No. 34, A. F. and A. M., of Franklin Chapter, Franklin Council, and Columbian Commandery, of Norwich, and a member of Sphinx Council of Hartford. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Canadian Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Republican, and he was a member of the State Legislature in 1905. In religious

affiliation he is a member of Hanover Congregational Church, as are his wife and children. Mr. Park is choir director of this church.

On December 24th, 1880, Angus Park was married in Sherbrooke, Canada, to Elizabeth Barlow Eadie, daughter of George Watt Eadie, a manufacturer of woolen goods in Preston, England, who came to Canada in 1867 and for many years was a successful dry goods merchant in Sherbrooke. Mr. Eadie retired and lived at Norwich, Connecticut, until his death in 1908.

The children of Angus and Elizabeth B. Park are: Margaret Alice, who married Francis G. Way, son of Senator Way, of East Lyme, Connecticut, they have one daughter, Elizabeth E.; Catherine Campbell who married N. Lorne Creig, assistant superintendent of the Assawauga Mills, Dayville, Connecticut; and William George Park, who is vice-president and assistant superintendent of the Airlie Mills, at Hanover, Connecticut.

In 1901 Mr. Park erected his handsome home in Hanover, it being one of the finest in the town, where his family is so pleasantly located.

Yours Truly

HARRY EUGENE BACK.

BACK, Harry Eugene, lawyer, politician and writer, is well known not only as a prominent Windham County lawyer and a former state representative but also for his past achievements in journalism, for his distinguished college career and for his keen and effective interest in the public affairs of Danielson, his present home, and the allied towns. His earliest known ancestor was his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Judah Back, who lived in Hampton and Chaplin, Connecticut, in Revolutionary times. Besides his military position he was a farmer and extensive land owner. His grandson, Lucius Back, grandfather of the present Harry E. Back, was a prosperous farmer and a leading Democrat of Holland, Massachusetts, who was honored for his probity, industry and good judgment and was frequently given positions of honor and trust. Lucius Back was the father of a large family and one of his sons, Roscius, married Harriet Cutler Robbins and became the father of Mr. Harry Back. Roscius Back was in his younger days a member of the firm of Weld & Back, proprietors of a mattress factory and grist mill, and was a farmer and lumberman from 1864 until he retired in 1908. Until Roscius Back gave up the lumber business he owned hundreds of acres of timber in both Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as extensive farm lands and other real estate. He has long been a prominent figure in state politics, being one of Connecticut's zealous Republicans. He represented the town of Union in the State Legislature of 1891-2, serving through the famous dead-lock session and being a member of the agricultural committee. He again represented his town in the Legislature of 1907, when he served upon the roads and bridges committee. He has been assessor, constable, tax collector and member of the local board of relief. He was clerk and treasurer of the Union Congregational Church for sixteen years. His wife, Harry E. Back's mother, was organist of that church for forty years and was a woman who took a leading part in social and religious activities and exerted a strong intellectual influence upon her son.

Harry Eugene Back was born in the town of Union, Connecticut, on July 8th, 1869. In early boyhood he attended the Union common school and worked on his father's farm and in the lumber woods outside of school hours. Swinging an axe to cut wood and lumber and driving lumber teams made him fearless of hardships, prepared him for enduring life's rough places and taught him habits of self-reliance and industry. He prepared for college at the Hitchcock Free High School in Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1888. He inclined to historical and philosophical literature and showed a genius for composition and debating. He next attended the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1892. Throughout his college course, Harry Back held a commanding position among his fellow students, being in his freshman year class secretary and associate editor of the national catalogue of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, in his sophomore year the university reporter on the *Boston Globe*, class toastmaster, and manager of the college paper, in his junior year business manager of the college annual, president of the University Debating Club, and a prominent fraternity man, and in his senior year editor-in-chief of the University Beacon, president of his fraternity chapter, and a member of the honorary literary society called the Monday Club.

After graduating from college Mr. Back entered the newspaper field as a reporter on the *Boston Globe*, later as city editor of the *New Hampshire Republican*, then as telegraph editor of the same and as managing editor of the *Worcester Evening Post* he occupied the time until the fall of 1893, when he entered the Boston University Law School, where he accomplished the three years' course in two years, paying his tuition by working as a reporter on the *Boston Globe*. From the fall of 1895 to July, 1896, he was editor of the *Lowell* (Massachusetts) *Mail*. After this experience he returned home to Union and the following fall represented that town in the State Legislature. Acquaintances whom he made in the session of 1897 urged him to open a law office in the borough of Danielson, town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut. He did so and was soon appointed prosecuting attorney for the town of Killingly, which office he held by re-appointment until May, 1901. In August, 1897, he was appointed prosecuting agent for Windham County for

a term of two years. In April, 1899, he was appointed by Governor Lounsbury Commissioner of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics for a term of four years. By the Legislature of 1901 he was appointed judge of the town court of Killingly for two years, being re-appointed by the succeeding legislatures and still holds this office. While in the legislature he drew up, introduced and was greatly instrumental in securing the passage of the bill creating the office of attorney-general. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District.

Since settling as a lawyer in Danielson, Mr. Back has built up an extensive corporation practice, especially in the line of street railway law. He has served as a director in the People's Tramway Company, the Danielson and Norwich Street Railway Company, the Webster and Dudley Street Railway Company, and the Worcester and Webster Street Railway Company. He was one of the original directors as well as an organizer of the Thompson Tramway Company, which afterwards became the Worcester and Connecticut Eastern Railway Company and still later the Consolidated Railway Company. He is active in all efforts for civic betterment in his community and is at present a burgess of the borough of Danielson, a director in the Danielson Y. M. C. A. and in the Danielson Free Public Library. From 1904 to 1909 he gave military service as a private in Company M, Third Regiment Infantry, C. N. G. He is a member of the local Grange, the Order of Masons (Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery), the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Elks, and the Bohemian Club. He is a member of the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a believer in outdoor exercise and particularly enjoys walking and fishing.

A wife and two children constitute Mr. Back's family. Mrs. Back was Ella Davenport Hutchins previous to her marriage, which took place in January, 1902. The children are Samuel Hutchins, born in 1903, and Harry Eugene, Jr., born in 1904. Mrs. Back's father was the late Dr. Samuel Hutchins, one of the most skillful surgeons of this state in his day. Mr. Back's brother is Roscius Harlow Back, a distinguished lawyer who has practiced his profession with great success in Boston and in Vancouver, Washington.

Life is made most successful, Mr. Back believes, by remembering

and preserving throughout the mature years "the pure ideals, the confidence in humanity, and the desire to aid mankind that we all possess in our youth." "The ambitions and philanthropies of youth should be realized and accomplished in maturity." As to methods, he adds, "Be intelligently systematic"; as to habits, "Work, work, work."

Frank J. Rice

FRANK J. RICE.

RICE, FRANK J., mayor of New Haven and manager of the Hutchinson Apartments and the real estate business connected with the same in New Haven, is one of the prominent Republicans of that city and a former president of the New Haven Young Men's Republican Club. He was born in North Adams, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, on February 5th, 1869, the son of Jesse H. Rice, a farmer and a merchant who represented the town of Cheshire in the State Legislature of 1889 and who is now a resident of New Haven. His mother's maiden name was Caroline E. Holbrook.

Until he reached the age of fourteen Frank J. Rice lived and worked on his father's farm and attended the country schools in season. At the age of fourteen he entered the Yale Business College where he studied for one year.

Leaving business college at the age of fifteen Frank J. Rice went to work as bookkeeper and foreman for H. B. Ives and Company, hardware manufacturers in New Haven, and he held this position from 1885 to 1890. The following year he was engaged in the grocery business and for several months of the year 1891 he was with Stevens and Brooks. He also spent two years and a half as conductor for the New Haven Street Railroad.

Since 1893 Mr. Rice has been manager of the Hutchinson apartment house on College Street and has had charge of the real estate business connected with this well known apartment house. He has given much attention to city politics and has served two terms in the common council; also served five years on the special tax commission. He was president of the New Haven Young Men's Republican Club for two years. He takes a keen interest in all public questions and is a consistent adherent of the Republican party.

In religious belief Mr. Rice is a Methodist and he is a trustee of the First Methodist Church of New Haven. He is active in fraternal orders, being a member of Wooster Lodge of Masons,

Relief Lodge of Odd Fellows, and American Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

On the sixteenth day of July, 1890, Mr. Rice married Charlotte A. Watrous. Their home is at 18 College Street, New Haven, and they have two children, Russell L. and Mancel W.

Frank J. Rice is the present mayor of the city of New Haven, having been elected to that important office October 4th, 1909.

George H. Clark

GEORGE MARSHALL CLARK.

CLARK, GEORGE MARSHALL, the late, ex-Senator, manufacturer, inventor, and president of the Cutaway Harrow Company of Higganum, Connecticut, was born in Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, June 11th, 1833, and died there March 2d, 1908. He was a son of George Washington and Cynthia (Selden) Clark, the latter a daughter of Captain Thomas Selden who served in the War of 1812. On the maternal side his earliest American ancestor was William Clark, an original proprietor in Hartford in 1639. He was also one of twenty-eight men, who, in the summer of 1662, settled in what was then known as "the lands of thirty-mile island," subsequently named Haddam.

George M. Clark's father owned considerable quarry property on Haddam Neck, and was a large contractor for government and city work at New York, Newport, and other places, furnishing Connecticut River stone, known as Haddam stone. He was very enterprising, energetic, and successful, but died when he was but forty years old in the year 1845, when his son, George M. Clark was was but twelve years old. From that time George M. Clark was obliged to leave the district school and engage with his elder brother, Thomas Jefferson, in the support of the family. Since the age of nine he had been actively at work on the farm when not at school, and for about two years following his father's death he was employed doing odd jobs for the neighboring farmers, all his wages being turned over to his mother. He then worked at wool carding, and subsequently, for seventeen months, at blacksmithing and the making of edged tools.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Clark made his first trip to Savannah, Georgia, where he worked as a common hand with the darkies in a sawmill. One day the main shaft of the mill broke, which meant a long and expensive period of idleness. In this crisis the knowledge and skill of Mr. Clark prevented a shut down of the mill by welding the shaft. Through this act he was given the

contract for the erection of three large steam sawmills in Georgia, which within five months were sawing more than 400,000 feet of pine daily, and which mills he completed before he was eighteen. Earlier than this he had formed a partnership with his elder brother, who was a stone mason, and they continued as Clark Brothers for over thirty years. They were associated in business practically all their lives.

For about ten years George M. Clark carried on ship building in summer and house carpentering in winter, working from Bangor to New Orleans. When he started on his first trip he had but fourteen dollars in his pocket, but during the winter he was able to send two hundred dollars in gold to his mother, and added two hundred and fifty dollars to it in the spring. His motto was: "What I will to do I can do," and this spirit brought to him, as it will bring to all others, its full reward.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Clark engaged with a Meriden cutlery firm as a journeyman carpenter at one dollar and seventy-five cents a day, but within a couple of days, the head man, Aaron Collins, discovered his ability, and at the next meeting Mr. Clark was made foreman of all the outside men at a salary of ten dollars a day. Always considering his family, Mr. Clark soon obtained employment for his elder brother and the two were engaged for seven years with the Meriden company.

Meanwhile Mr. Clark had turned his attention to the improvment of agricultural implements, and in the fall of 1867 he and his brother began the erection of a factory at Higganum, which marked the beginning of the important manufacturing industry which for more than forty years has been carried on with constantly increasing output under his direction. Upon the completion of this small original factory, Clark Brothers engaged in the manufacture of mowing machines, for which George M. Clark had invented a new mechanical movement. At the beginning a stock company was formed, called the Higganum Manufacturing Company, of which original company and its successors George M. Clark was president, filling this office continuously until his death, March 3d, 1908. His brother, Thomas J. Clark, was secretary and treasurer, and later became vice-president, which office he has filled continuously until the present time, 1910.

In the middle of the eighties Mr. Clark invented the famous

"Cutaway" disc, which proved to be so far superior to any other form of disc that he patented it, and also the harrow in which it was used. Recognizing the great value of this invention, the company immediately began manufacturing it and placed the original cutaway harrow on the market in 1886. After the lapse of five years the output consisted almost entirely of cutaways, and the present company was organized, August 19th, 1891, under a name more in keeping with the nature of their product, as the Cutaway Harrow Company. The first officers of the new company were: George M. Clark, president; Thomas J. Clark, vice-president; and Clinton B. Davis, secretary and treasurer.

Probably the most important machine that Mr. Clark invented was the double action harrow, which has had an enormous sale in this and foreign countries, two-thirds of the present output being of this pattern.

Not only was Mr. Clark intimately known from one end of the land to the other through his improved agricultural implements, but as a writer and specialist in the raising of grass he was one of the scientific agricultural experts of the country, and known as the "Grass King." He removed sixteen thousand tons of rock from a field of sixteen acres, and then raised a hundred tons of hay annually from that field, whereas sixteen tons of hay was all that could be raised on seventy-five acres of another farm nearby which was not improved by Mr. Clark in the same way.

In 1856 Mr. Clark aided in the organization of the Republican party in Connecticut, to which faith he remained consistently devoted during his life, and he was the leader of his party in his section of the state. For many years he represented his town and district in the House and Senate, where he was chairman of important committees: such as committee on incorporations, three terms; new towns and probate districts, two terms; contingent expenses, five terms; and he was an active and very important member of the insurance committee. In 1885 he introduced fourteen bills to reform the methods of the fire insurance companies doing business in this state, and during the contest he was on the witness stand seventeen days, standing out against the power wielded by millions of capital, and the skill and brains of the most expensive legal talent, in his effort to make the companies pay the full amount for which the property was insured. For forty-six years Mr. Clark was a member

of the town committee. A Republican in a Democratic town, his popularity was so great as to secure his election to the legislature repeatedly. Mr. Clark was elected a delegate from the town of Haddam to the Constitutional Convention held in Hartford in January, 1902.

Mr. Clark was a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M., of Haddam; a charter member of Granite Lodge, No. 119, of Haddam; a member of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., of Essex; and of Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of Middletown. He was a lifelong member of the Congregational Church Society at Higganum. He contributed freely to the maintenance of this church, and was a help to every good cause, to the churches, the schools, to everything that was a help to mankind, to aid them to become useful, intelligent, and honest citizens.

On August 26th, 1860, George M. Clark was married to Clementine Isabel, daughter of Edwin B. Bonfoey of Haddam, and they had four children: (1) Estelle Eugenia was born September 17th, 1864, and on February 15th, 1888, she was united in marriage with Clement S. Hubbard of Middletown, who is now, in 1910, secretary and treasurer of the Cutaway Harrow Company. (2) Harriet Cynthia, born January 3d, 1869; died February 25th, 1873. (3) Clementine Dolly, born August 26th, 1871, who, on September 14th, 1892, married Elmer S. Hubbard, president of the Cutaway Harrow Company, and younger brother of Clement S. Hubbard. (4) Isabel, twin sister of Clementine Dolly, died June 25, 1872.

Mrs. George M. Clark, who survives him, is a descendant of an old Huguenot family, and is a great granddaughter of Benanuel Bonfoey (2), a Revolutionary soldier, who was the son of Benanuel (1), the famous soldier of the French and Indian Wars. They lived in Haddam and with the other members of the family they were the most active, enterprising, and public-spirited citizens of the community. Practically without exception the members of the family were long-lived, exceedingly sane and sensible, and with strong characters, which nothing could swerve from the strict path of duty. Mrs. Clark's grandfather and father were noted ship caulkers, whose work was always such as to safeguard the lives of "those who go down to the sea in ships." Mrs. Clark's mother was Harriet Cotton, daughter of Samuel Cotton, who was a lineal descendant of the famous divine, Rev. John Cotton.

ELMER STEPHEN HUBBARD.

HUBBARD, ELMER STEPHEN, president of the Cutaway Harrow Company, of Higganum, Connecticut, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, March 23, 1865. He is a son of Samuel J. and Frances D. (Smith) Hubbard. His father was a farmer and lumberman, assessor, district treasurer, and, in 1877-1878, represented his town in the lower house of the State Legislature. The family is descended from Stephen Hopkins who came over in the *Mayflower*.

Elmer S. Hubbard's early life was spent on a farm and in the lumbering business with his father, where he learned the dignity of labor, and the valuable lesson that all true achievement comes from patient and persistent labor intelligently directed toward any desired end. The influence of his mother, although she passed away when he was but eleven years old, has been strong upon him. He was also greatly influenced by reading the lives of great men, and by learning how they secured advancement in the competitive battle which every man and every woman must fight for himself or herself.

That these lessons were well learned is shown by his advancement early in life to a position at the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the State, whose products are furnished to every State in the Union and to other countries as well. The history of the birth and growth of this concern is more fully told elsewhere, but under the presidency of Mr. Hubbard, who devotes himself so assiduously to its welfare, its prosperity will continue and increase.

Elmer S. Hubbard's school education was received in the public schools of Middletown, but as indicated above his actual education was in the school of experience, and that which was obtained by his own efforts. He began the active work of life on the farm, and in 1899 entered the service of the Cutaway Harrow Company, to the presidency of which he was elected in August, 1908, succeeding the late George M. Clark. He has shown himself well fitted to be the

executive head of such a large establishment, and the business has grown rapidly under his management.

Mr. Hubbard is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, a member of the Republican party, and of the Congregational Church.

On September 14, 1892, Elmer S. Hubbard was married to Clementine D. Clark, daughter of the late George M. Clark, and they have two children: Beverly Raymond, born December 27, 1901, and Dolly Bonfoey, born October 3, 1904.

CLEMENT SAMUEL HUBBARD.

HUBBARD, CLEMENT SAMUEL, is the secretary and treasurer of the Cutaway Harrow Company, of the Higganum Savings Bank, and of the Higganum Hardware Company, and in many other ways is a prominent citizen of the town of Higganum, Middlesex County, Connecticut. He was born in Middletown on June 20th, 1862, the elder son of Samuel J. and Frances D. Hubbard. His father was a farmer and lumberman who represented Middletown in the State Legislature of 1877-1878. Through him Mr. Hubbard is descended from one of New England's oldest and most honorable families, founded in this country by George Hubbard, who was born in England in 1601 and came to New England in his early manhood and was one of the original settlers of Hartford in 1639. His descendants have been substantial New England citizens for two hundred and fifty years and made a remarkable record in the War of the Revolution, more than five hundred of their number having served in that war. Later generations have been industrial leaders and foremost manufacturers in various cities of Connecticut and Massachusetts, notably in Meriden and Middletown.

A farm-bred boy, Clement S. Hubbard learned lessons of thorough, persistent industry in early youth. Equally strong foundation was laid for his moral and spiritual life by the noble influence and example of his good mother. He was educated in the Middletown public schools, where he pursued his studies with earnest diligence, particularly those connected with mechanical engineering, a prophecy of his future career as a manufacturer.

After working with his father at farming and lumbering for a number of years, Clement Hubbard entered the employ of the Cutaway Harrow Company of Higganum in February, 1888. His position was that of receiving clerk and it was his duty to receive and inspect all stock and material used in the business. In climbing from this starting point through all the intermediate stages of the industry of manufacturing farm implements to the position of secretary and

treasurer, Mr. Hubbard has mastered and managed the work of every department from receiving the raw material to shipping the finished goods. He became secretary and treasurer of the Cutaway Harrow Company on February 27th, 1904. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Higganum Hardware Company, makers of nippers, cutting pliers, knife grinders, etc., since April 17th, 1899. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Higganum Savings Bank since December 31st, 1888.

These many and strong business interests leave Mr. Hubbard little time for political offices, though he is a loyal Republican and keenly interested in the success of that party. He once served as assessor for the town of Haddam. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Order of Masons, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree. Yachting and motoring are his favorite forms of recreation. He believes that young people should have steady employment at some useful work, good habits and sufficient outdoor recreation to keep them healthy and active. If these things are looked after in youth he believes success in later life is guaranteed.

Mr. Hubbard's family consists of a wife and two sons. Mrs. Hubbard was Estella Eugenia Clark, daughter of the late Hon. George M. Clark and Clementine Bonfoey Clark of Higganum, and the date of their marriage was February 15th, 1888. One child, Frances Estella, born in 1889, died in 1892. The two now living are George Marshall, born in 1890, and Clement Samuel, Jr., born in 1895. George graduated from the Higganum Union School in 1904, being class valedictorian. In September, 1904, he entered Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1908, again being valedictorian and also receiving the appointment of "Yale Scholar," the highest honor given by the school. He is now the advertising manager of the Cutaway Harrow Company. His brother is a member of the Class of 1913 at the Middletown High School.

Frank Thomas

FRANK BRAINERD.

BRAINERD, FRANK, was born October 23, 1854, on the site of the old Brainerd homestead at Portland, now destroyed by excavations for stone in the quarry business. His early education was pursued in the common school in Portland, at the old Stone school, and then he was sent to Cheshire Academy, at that time one of the best educational institutions of the locality, and, indeed, in all New England. After two years there he went to Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., graduating in the class of 1873, after which he entered Harvard College, where he remained to finish his junior year, and then left to enter business. Eventually, in April, 1877, he entered the employ of Brainerd & Company, acting as first measurer in the quarry, this being the beginning of a career in which Mr. Brainerd has filled various positions of responsibility in and about the quarry. In 1891, he became treasurer of what was then the Brainerd Quarry Company, it having been incorporated as such in 1884. In 1896, when the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Company was formed, and consolidated two properties, Mr. Brainerd became the vice-president and is filling that position at present.

On October 8, 1879, Mr. Brainerd wedded Miss Ida Gillum, of Hartford, a native of Portland, and a daughter of Henry Hobart and Isabella (Gildersleeve) Gillum. The children born of this union are: George Gillum, born July 10, 1880, is a graduate of the High School of Portland, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and also of Harvard University, class of 1901; Amelia, born May 22, 1882, died July 14, 1887; and Frank Judson, born October 26, 1888.

Although Mr. Brainerd is a staunch Republican, he has no desire for public recognition, his varied business and social duties occupying his time and attention. For many years he has been a vestryman and treasurer in Trinity Episcopal Church, in which the Brainerd family has been a tower of strength; is a director in the Portland National Bank and a trustee in the Freestone Savings Co. Socially he is connected with the Sons of the Revolution, and the Harvard Club of New York.

WILLIAM ROGER TYLER.

TYLER, the late WILLIAM ROGER, was a well-known merchant of New Haven, in which city he was born on April 8, 1850. He died in the prime of life, on September 25, 1907, at his summer home in Pine Orchard, Connecticut. He was the son of Morris Tyler, the wholesale rubber and leather merchant, former mayor of New Haven and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, who married Mary Butler, to whom their son, William Roger Tyler, was indebted for some of the best influences ever exerted upon his life. Mr. Tyler's paternal great-great-grandfather was an early settler of Saybrook, Connecticut, being Jonathan Tyler by name. His paternal great-grandfather, Roger Tyler, was a native of Branford, Connecticut, as was also his paternal grandfather, Malachi Tyler. Mr. Tyler's maternal great-grandfather was Ezekiel Butler of Branford, and his maternal grandfather was Ezekiel Butler of Hudson, New York.

New Haven has always given excellent educational advantages to her boys and William Roger Tyler received a good education at the Webster School and the Hillhouse High School. He graduated from the latter in 1867 and immediately afterward entered business as a clerk in his father's mercantile concern, Morris Tyler and Company, rubber and leather merchants. He remained in the wholesale rubber and leather business the rest of his life and became senior partner in the business after his father's death in 1876.

Outside of the mercantile business Mr. Tyler had a number of important business interests in New Haven. He was a director in the New Haven County National Bank, the New Haven Water Company, the Security Insurance Company of New Haven, and a trustee of the New Haven Savings Bank. He took a lively interest in the city's growth and prosperity along both industrial and civic lines, and contributed most liberally to charity.

In politics Mr. Tyler united with the Republican party. In religious belief he was a Congregationalist. He carried his creed

William R. Taylor.

into his business life, which was actuated by high moral and Christian ideals. He believed that success depends on "every thought and deed being prompted by right and truth and carried out in a straightforward manner," and that "the helping of unfortunates is one of the truest kinds of Christianity." Although a member of the Quinnipiack and Country Clubs of New Haven he was essentially a home man and devoted his time almost exclusively to his family. He was a hearty advocate of out-door sports and took special pleasure in riding and driving good horses.

Mr. Tyler is survived by a wife, Sarah A. Pierpont, whom he married June 17, 1873, and four children, Roger Pierpont, William Butler, Eleanor Frances and Zaida Pierpont.

JOHN MILTON GREIST, ESQ.

GREIST, JOHN MILTON, the late president, treasurer, general manager and owner of the Greist Manufacturing Company of New Haven, noted inventor, among the most enterprising and successful of Connecticut's many manufacturers and one of the men who added greatly to the beauties of the beautiful Elm City, was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, May 9, 1850.

He was the son of Joseph W. and Ruthanna Greist, whose ancestors were counted among the worthy and sturdy Friends, whose ability, industry and thrift made the State of Pennsylvania and maintain its prestige as the second commonwealth in the Union. The father had the spirit of the pioneer and did not tarry in the Hoosier State, but pushed across the continent, where he died in 1859 in the gold fields of California.

The boyhood of John M. Greist was spent in the country, in the healthy, invigorating life of the great Middle West. His education, so far as schooling is concerned, was secured in district schools of the country during the winters, but his real education was self obtained through exceptionally wide and wisely directed reading and through the active operation of a seer's mind which was always investigating and reflecting.

Industry, energy and concentration steadily applied to stated tasks were not only inculcated by the precept and example of the beautiful life of the typical old Quaker lady whom he called "Mother" and whose strong influence for good followed him as long as he lived, but the death of his father caused him to do from his eleventh year mature work and to assume a man's responsibilities.

As a boy he was resourceful and cheerful in coping with trials and disappointments, and the optimistic spirit thus developed was one of the most attractive and fruitful elements of his mature personality.

In 1865, when he was but fifteen years old, Mr. Greist began selling sewing machines in Plainfield, Indiana, taking his first lessons

in this particular field of human helpfulness in which during the remainder of his life he was to play such an important part. Five years later, in 1870, he first began the manufacture of sewing machine attachments in a small room over a butcher's shop in Delavan, Illinois. He soon removed to Chicago, where, under the firm name of J. M. Greist & Company, he continued the manufacture of attachments, conducted a general business in sewing machine supplies, and devoted much of his time and inborn inventive ingenuity to the invention of additional labor saving devices to be used in connection with sewing machines.

But he did not limit his productiveness entirely to this field; for it was about this time that he originated and patented the first known means of duplicating or multiplying pen-written manuscripts, letters and drawings in such a way that large numbers could be produced quickly and economically. This invention he successfully defended in a suit against Thomas A. Edison. Another interesting and important basic patent which he secured about this time covered the production of studs used as rivets, which studs were forced up from the surface of the material to be riveted.

The rapidly increasing demand for his sewing-machine attachments brought about such a growth as to require concentration of effort upon these products, and the general sewing machine supply trade was discontinued in order that he might give himself entirely to the manufacture of the attachments under the name of the Chicago Attachment Company.

About 1883 Mr. Greist produced and patented some important and valuable patents on sewing machine rufflers, tuckers and hemmers, which patents he sold to the Singer Manufacturing Company. The next three years were spent in research and invention on buttonhole attachments, which again brought a valuable contract with the Singer Manufacturing Company. In 1886 he moved to Bayonne, New Jersey, to take charge of the attachment department of the Singer Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1889, when he removed to New Haven to work alone with larger freedom as his own employer. Within a short time he organized a company known as J. M. Greist & Company, but after a year or so he moved to Westville and there started business as The Greist Manufacturing Company. By hard work and application to business, Mr. Greist rapidly and

steadily built up his trade, and in spite of the fact that the great value of his patents invited infringements he vigorously protected his rights through lawsuits against the trespassers, and the company prospered as only a company so situated can ever prosper. Mr. Greist secured nearly one hundred patents and originated many other inventions and these formed the foundation and superstructure of the present establishment. The articles manufactured by this company are supplied to every sewing machine manufacturer in this country and to most of those in Europe.

John M. Greist was very fond of athletics and was interested in riding, driving and baseball. He did much toward the success of the old Edgewood Baseball Club, which was one of the most prominent among the clubs of the state. Aside from his inventions and business, Mr. Greist was always most interested in current events and politics, and though he took no active part in political life or other public affairs, he was an earnest Republican and a vice-president of the Union League Club.

When he went to Westville the place had but few inhabitants, but he gave profitable employment to a great many people in constantly increasing numbers as addition after addition was made to his factories until at present nearly eight hundred persons are employed in them. In this and in many other ways Mr. Greist was a public benefactor of far greater worth than many another who appeared more prominently before the public. Kindly, just, conscientious, generous, he was held in high esteem by all.

In August, 1870, John M. Greist was married to Sarah Edwina Murdock, to whose wifely co-operation in the early years a large measure of his success must be attributed. She died August 14, 1897. Four children were born to them, three of whom are now living; Percy Raymond Greist, who is president and general manager of the Greist Manufacturing Company; Charlotte Ruthanna Greist, who has spent some years studying music abroad; and Hubert Milton Greist, who was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1905, and who is now secretary and superintendent of the Greist Manufacturing Company.

October 10, 1899, John M. Greist married Miss Mary Fife Woods, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who survives his death, which occurred February 23, 1906.

Mr. Greist was a true lover of nature, and reveled in the great out-of-doors. In 1901 after building his beautiful home, "Marvelwood," in Westville, Connecticut, he became interested in gradually acquiring much of the woodland adjacent; and during 1903 and 1904 he had secured in one tract seven hundred acres, which he enclosed, leaving foot gates that anyone who desired might enter and enjoy the freedom of this magnificent forest, where roads were built, beautiful walks made among flowers, ferns and rocky streams, and where fishes, birds, rabbits and squirrels flourish unmolested as in their native haunts. This was but one of many loving services to his fellow men.

CHARLES HENRY TIBBITS.

TIBBITS, CHARLES HENRY, manufacturer, member of the Connecticut Legislature, and one of the most prominent laymen of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Connecticut, is a resident of Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut. He was born in White Plains, Westchester County, New York, on January 30th, 1866, the son of William B. and Frances E. Johnson Tibbits. His father was one of the leading men in the town, an insurance man, a bank officer and a leader in all town affairs. His mother was a woman of strong and beautiful character and hers was the best influence ever exerted upon his life. Through these worthy parents Mr. Tibbits is descended from old French and Dutch families.

Born and brought up on a farm, Charles H. Tibbits received very healthy influences in early boyhood and laid the foundation of a vigorous, wholesome, active manhood. He attended Harrington's School in Westchester, New York, where he prepared for college. He then entered Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1887.

The autumn after his graduation from Trinity, Mr. Tibbits became a teacher of Latin in St. Margaret's School in Waterbury, where he taught for two years. He then gave up teaching to enter the manufacturing business. From 1894 to 1898 he was secretary of the Simpson, Hall, Miller & Company, of Wallingford, Conn. In 1898 he was elected manager of Factory "L" of the International Silver Company. In 1907 he was elected third vice-president of the International Silver Company, his present office. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Wallingford.

During the past ten years of his residence in Wallingford, Mr. Tibbits has been a zealous promoter of local improvements and has frequently held town offices. He has been a member of the court of burgesses, treasurer of the electric light commission, and warden of Wallingford. He is at present state representative from Walling-

C. H. Tebbetts

ford (1907-1909) and he is chairman of the committee on education. He is a Republican in his political allegiance.

Mr. Tibbits is one of the most active, loyal and influential lay workers in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese and frequently uses his scholarly talents in behalf of causes connected with the Church. Outside of church and political affiliations he has the following ties: Membership in the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Graduate Club of New Haven, and the Union League Club of New Haven. He is an enthusiastic outdoor man and enjoys tennis, golf and motoring as ideal recreations.

On November 20th, 1890, Mr. Tibbits married Georgiana S. Hull. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbits have two children, Margaret E. and Charles H., Junior. Their home is at 245 North Main Street, Wallingford, Conn.

From his own experience in life Mr. Tibbits deduces the following advice for the training of young men and women. "Let them be democratic in ideas and tenacious of purpose. Let them be educated in the public schools, where, more than anywhere else, is found the true idea of democracy. The thought that each child is on an equal footing with every other child engenders a healthy American spirit. Above all let them be thoroughly imbued with the present day necessity of a good education in our high schools and colleges. There never was a time in our history when higher education was such a necessary adjunct to a successful career, whether professional or business, as at the present. With a sound education as a basis, a healthy ambition to make the most of every opportunity, and a truly democratic idea pervading all their actions, the highest ideal of American citizenship and motherhood will be attained and the future safety of our country is assured."

JAMES THOMAS MORAN, ESQ.

MORAN, JAMES THOMAS, one of the foremost lawyers and business men of New Haven, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, September 19th, 1864, the son of Thomas and Maria (Cullom) Moran. His father was a farmer in North Haven, but entered mercantile life as a grocer in New Haven when James was five years old, since which age James has always lived in New Haven.

He received his early education in the New Haven grammar schools and was graduated from the Hillhouse High School of New Haven in 1883, and from Yale Law School in 1884 with the degree of LL.B., and the graduate degree of M.L. in 1885. He began the practice of law in 1884 in New Haven in the office of Platt, Tyler & Colby, which firm was succeeded by Tyler, Ingersoll & Moran, of which he was a partner. Through his intimate association with the late Morris F. Tyler, president of the Southern New England Telephone Company, which continued for twenty-four years, from 1883 to Mr. Tyler's death in 1907, he, in 1884, took up the legal work of the telephone business in Connecticut. He was for years general attorney for the company, was made a director in 1907, and vice-president and general attorney in 1908.

Next to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Southern New England Telephone Company is the largest and most powerful corporation in Connecticut, and, in smoothing the innumerable legal wrinkles which necessarily arise, during the many years which have elapsed from the birth to the maturity of such a company, Mr. Moran has demonstrated ability of the very highest order. For the company comes into such close personal touch with every citizen and sojourner in the state; it is so interwoven with the daily lives of all the people from the highest to the lowest; so indispensable in expediting the transaction of all business affairs; so essential to social life; it brings all the people of the state so closely together in friendly and neighborly personal intercourse; it spreads its numerous

James T. Moran.

branches from the central stem at New Haven through the cities and towns to remote farmhouses, like arteries from the heart, or like nerves from the brain — to have safely and smoothly guided the course of such a growth is no small achievement. It is not strange that such a man should be in demand elsewhere, and, responding to such calls, Mr. Moran's broad legal scholarship and unerring business judgment have gained for him official preferment in many of the most important corporations of New Haven. Since 1891 he has been president of the New Haven Union Company, which publishes the most largely circulated newspaper in the city. He is a trustee of the Connecticut Savings Bank, a director of the Merchant's National Bank, of the National Folding Box and Paper Company, and of the Acme Wire Company. His public spirit and unselfish patriotism have been manifested during all his life. From 1886 to 1909 he held non-paying municipal offices in New Haven: three years as councilman, one year as president of the board of councilmen; three years as director in the public library; three years as police commissioner; and sixteen years, from 1893 to 1909, as member of the board of education.

In politics Mr. Moran is a Democrat and has taken an active part in the management of several state campaigns. Socially he is a member of the Graduates' Club, the Knights of St. Patrick, and the Yale Club of New York. In religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is a trustee of Saint Francis Orphan Asylum of New Haven.

He thoroughly enjoys healthful outdoor sports, and takes much pleasure in attendance at college games.

He has offices in the First National Bank Building and with the Southern New England Telephone Company. His home is at 221 Sherman Avenue.

On April 27th, 1898, James T. Moran was married to Miss Mary E. McKenzie, daughter of James and Catherine McKenzie. Two children were born to them, of whom one, Helen, is now living, aged eight years.

HENRY CLINTON ATWOOD.

ATWOOD, HENRY CLINTON, manufacturer, president and treasurer of the Williamsville Manufacturing Company of Williamsville, town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut, where he was born on February 12th, 1856. He is directly descended from Harmon Atwood who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1642 and appears on the records as a member of an artillery company in 1644 and as a freeman in 1645. His wife was Ann Copp who came to America in the ship "Blessing" in 1635. John Atwood, son of Harmon and Ann, was a deacon and a lieutenant of artillery, and his son John, Mr. H. C. Atwood's great-great-grandfather, was a sergeant in the Revolution. Mr. Atwood's grandfather, also named John Atwood, was the first of the family to engage in manufacturing, being one of the owners of a mill in 1849. Mr. Atwood's parents were William Allen and Caroline Hargraves Atwood. His father was a manufacturer in Williamsville and a stockholder in the big mills at Taftville.

After due preparation at the Friends' Grammar School and the University Grammar School of Providence, Henry C. Atwood entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1878. The following fall he entered the store of the Williamsville Company, where he worked for three years.

In 1881 Mr. Atwood was made agent and superintendent of the Williamsville Manufacturing Company and since 1890 he has been treasurer as well. The Company has a large and complete plant for the extensive manufacture of cotton shirtings and is recognized as a leading Connecticut industry. It is known not only for the high grade and great quantity of the goods manufactured but also for its up-to-date equipment and for the harmonious relations of employer and employees, all of which facts are largely due to Mr. Atwood's ability, sagacity, justice and broad-mindedness.

In 1884 Mr. Atwood represented Killingly in the State Legislature and during his term of office he was a member of the Committee

H. C. Wood

on New Towns and Probate Districts and of the Special Committee on Boiler Inspection. He has always adhered to the Republican party in politics.

Mr. Atwood is a member of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of Moriah Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M., of Warren Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., and of Montgomery Council, No. 2, R. and S. M. His chief interests, outside of business affairs, are public matters and these fraternal ties, is in educational progress.

In October, 1878, Mr. Atwood married Miss Lillian B. Whitford, of Providence, Rhode Island. Two sons born of this marriage are both living, Clinton W. and Harold Bradford. The family home is at Williamsville.

CHARLES A. GATES.

GATES. HON. CHARLES A., state senator and well-known official of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Willimantic, is as prominent in fraternal circles as he is in town, county, and state politics. Though he has been a resident of Willimantic, Windham County, Connecticut, most of the time since 1888, he was born in Mifflin Township, Richland County, Ohio, and received his education in that state, so that he has been well called "a product of the Middle West." The date of his birth was August 22d, 1867. He passed in due course of time through the public schools of his native town and then took a course in a business college in Mansfield, Ohio.

While seeking a suitable business career, after completing his schooling, Charles A. Gates did not "go West to grow up with the country" but came instead to Connecticut in April, 1888, and located in Willimantic. His first position was as baggage master and clerk with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. At that time the so-called "modern" expansion of the railroad was beginning and the company was not only straining every nerve to make its equipment equal the constantly increasing demands of the public and of commerce in general, but was eagerly looking for capable men worthy of advancement. It was not long before Mr. Gates' diligence and ability won official recognition and in 1891 he was made a station agent. He acted in this capacity at Franklin, Massachusetts, at Waterbury, Connecticut, and at Southbridge, Massachusetts, and finally at Willimantic. He received the last named appointment in March, 1895, and held it until January, 1907, when he was promoted to the position of general agent of the freight department. His experiences and training as station agent were excellent preparation for the political career for which he was destined, as it brought him into close touch with the public and developed his natural tact in dealing with all sorts of people in all sorts of moods and walks of life. A station agent learns to know human nature and as his dealings with

Chas. A. Gates

people demand both courtesy and firmness a forceful personality and broad-mindedness are sure to result and these are essential to success in politics.

In 1899 and 1901 Mr. Gates represented the town of Windham in the State Legislature and served with great credit on the finance committee and as chairman of the committee on contingent expenses. In 1902 and 1903 he was councilman-at-large in Willimantic and served as a member of several of the important committees of the city government. In 1903 he represented the Seventeenth District, serving as senate chairman of the committee on excise and contingent expenses. In 1907 he was again elected to represent the old Seventeenth, now the Twenty-ninth District, and served on the committee on cities and boroughs and on the committee on fisheries and game. As a senator he gave the same faithful and efficient work he had done for his state as representative. Since 1901 Mr. Gates has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

When the Horseshoe Park Agricultural Association was organized in April, 1902, Mr. Gates was made president and he still holds this office. He has many strong fraternal ties and is a member of Natchaug Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, an order which comes very close to his heart. He was grand chancellor of the order in the State Grand Lodge in 1904-1905 and he has also been treasurer. He is a member and past grand of Obwebetuck Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., Putnam Lodge No. 574, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Border Grange, No. 93. His popularity in fraternal life is due to the same qualities as is his success in public life, — straightforwardness, geniality, faithfulness, zeal, and uprightness in fulfilling all duties, and broad, human sympathies.

In 1893 Mr. Gates married Miss Cora A. Rogers of Willimantic, who died in 1896. Of the two sons born to them one of them is now living, Raymond F.

In 1902 Mr. Gates married Miss Lena A. Broadhurst of Willimantic. Two children were born to them, Ralph B. and Helen.

ALEXANDER STEWART HAWKINS.

HAWKINS, ALEXANDER STEWART, of Coventry, Connecticut, a prominent figure in local and state politics, is fourth in the male line of descent from Thomas Hawkins, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in South Kingston, Rhode Island, about two centuries ago.

John Hawkins, father of Alexander, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, in 1808, and was left fatherless while an infant. When eight years old he was placed with the family of William Crandall, a prosperous farmer of South Kingston, Rhode Island, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age, performing the ordinary farm chores, and attending school during the winter season. He then began a life career for himself, working out upon neighboring farms until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he married Sally Crandall, daughter of William Crandall and his wife Sally (Tucker) Crandall. He immediately leased and cultivated seventy acres of land in Griswold, Connecticut, which he subsequently purchased, together with contiguous farms until his final holdings consisted of two hundred and fifty acres of excellent agricultural land, three dwelling houses, and numerous outbuildings. The old homestead continues in the possession of the family to the present time, and is cherished with pride by his children and their descendants for its memories and associations of other days. There was born of the marriage aforesaid, Lucy Burrows Hawkins, now the widow of Hial Hull, residing with her two children in Willimantic, Connecticut; John Crandall Hawkins, a well to do farmer of Griswold, Connecticut, who has one son; William Horace Hawkins, late of Willimantic, who died at the age of sixty-three years; Alexander Stewart Hawkins, the subject proper of this article; Julia Smith Hawkins, now widow of Clark Reynolds, residing at Willimantic; Sarah Jane Hawkins, now wife of Frank Bentley of Preston, Connecticut, and Mary Emma Hawkins, who married Captain Joseph T. Hull of Griswold, and died aged twenty-six years. Mr. Hawkins was a devout church member,

Alex J. Hawkins

a consistent Democrat, an exemplary citizen, a successful farmer, and a model husband and father. He died February, 1865, and was survived by his wife until February 13th, 1894. The remains of both are interred in Rixtown Cemetery, Griswold, Connecticut.

Alexander Stewart Hawkins was born at Griswold, Connecticut, on December 25th, 1838. He attended the schools of his native town until fifteen years of age, and then completed an academic course as student at the Preston Academy, where he graduated in 1856. The next ten years he devoted his entire time to the profession of teaching, mostly as principal, in the common schools of towns in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and taught at intervals thereafter until 1890. He was eminently fitted by training and temperament for his chosen profession, and met with exceptional success in teaching and supervising schools in Voluntown, Lebanon, Norwich, and Stonington, in Connecticut, and East Greenwich, in Rhode Island. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business at Liberty Hill, in the town of Lebanon, with considerable success and profit for three years.

On March 18th, 1869, he was married to Mary Eliza Kingsley of Columbia, daughter of Captain Ogden Kingsley, a commissioned officer of the state militia, and Mary (Turner) Kingsley. The Kingsley family had been residents of Columbia since its incorporation into a township, and stood pre-eminent in the community for industry, integrity, and executive ability. The Turner family were among the early settlers of the adjoining town of Coventry, and ranked equally high as desirable citizens. Mrs. Hawkins was a graduate of the Broadway Academy of Norwich, and had taught school with marked ability previous to her marriage. In 1869, Mr. Hawkins purchased and located upon the "Old Turner Homestead," so-called. His wife's mother had been born upon this property and it had been in continuous possession of some member of the Turner family for more than two hundred years, and at present is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hawkins was specially endowed with qualifications that peculiarly fitted him for active participation in town government, he could not be prevailed upon to accept office of any sort until 1875, and then only that of school visitor, and because of his interest in promoting and maintaining the highest possible standard of education compatible with the limited means of

district schools. He has held the office of school visitor continuously from his first election to the present time, and during this period has been repeatedly chosen chairman of the board, and always acting as school visitor. His interest in public affairs having been thus enlisted, he was elected by eighty majority to the General Assembly in 1878, as first representative of a town in which his party was in a decided minority. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1883, and again in 1898. He served on the House Committees of manufactures, railroads, and constitutional amendments. In 1901, he was elected delegate from the town of Coventry to the constitutional convention. Since his advent into the political arena he has been particularly active in the affairs of town government. He was chosen member of the board of selectmen in October of 1881, 1882, and 1887, and was elected first selectman in 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891. He has been selected for the important position of assessor of taxes, every alternate year since 1879, and at this writing has nearly two more years to serve. He has held the office of Grand Juror, and has been many times chosen chairman of the board of relief. For twenty years he has been a justice of the peace, acting at first to accommodate neighbors in taking acknowledgments of written instrument, and in recent years as trial justice.

On February 8th, 1865, Mr. Hawkins was admitted to membership in Eastern Star Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M., of Willimantic, and with his wife continues to be affiliated with the Order.

Since attaining his majority he has been a life-long democrat, a conscientious citizen and public official, and of pronounced liberal undenominational religious proclivities.

Mr. Hawkins, at present in his seventy-second year, is rounding out a practical and useful career upon the old Turner homestead, now a splendid residence surrounded by sixty acres of excellent farm land, in the enjoyment of good health, deserved prosperity, and of the respectful esteem of the community, as the reward of an active outdoor life, intelligent husbandry, and unswerving fealty to public responsibilities and a high conception of duty. He has led a simple, clean, and upright life, and of all those who have known or met him, there is not one who has not paid homage to his manhood and unfailing kind disposition.

Alexander Long

ALEXANDER TROUP.

TROUP, ALEXANDER, the late editor, proprietor and manager of the *New Haven Union*, was a former state representative and held many offices in the gift of the Democratic party in politics. As the founder, editor and manager of such a prominent newspaper as the *New Haven Union* he occupied a high position in the world of journalism and he worked up to this eminence from the humble starting point of "printer's devil." He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on March 31st, 1840. His father was a jeweler and watch and clock maker of Halifax and was a man of great public spirit and political influence, who held several public offices in Halifax and was one of the donors of land for the beautiful Public Gardens and cemetery in Halifax. Mr. Troup's grandfather was also a clock maker and it was he who made and placed the town clock in the Halifax Citadel, which has kept perfect time for more than a century and is one of the city landmarks. Mr. Troup's grandfather was a lieutenant in the army of the Duke of Wellington and was wounded in the battle of Waterloo. The family came originally from Aberdeen, Scotland, and were first Covenanters and then Presbyterians. They came to America previous to the Revolutionary War and located in the State of Maine, but removed to Halifax after the outbreak of the War of the Revolution.

The childhood and boyhood of Alexander Troup were spent in Halifax, where he received his early education. He hoped to enter the navy and his parents wanted him to enter the British army, but after completing studies that amounted to a college preparatory course he hired out as a "printer's devil" on the *Halifax Record*.

A few years later, in 1856, he went to Boston, where he worked as a printer on various Boston papers. Brother "devils" who worked with him were former Mayor Patrick Collins of Boston and the late Mr. Taylor of *Boston Globe* fame. This was the beginning of many associations with men who were among the great men of their generation. During the period of his journalistic experience in Boston he

was in close touch with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, John Boyle O'Reilly, Charles Halpine, and many other distinguished men, especially those who were prominent in the anti-slavery and labor cause. Mr. Troup founded the first paper in Boston which was devoted to the cause of labor. *The Voice*, of which the only copy extant is in the Boston Athenæum.

After a number of years of newspaper work in Boston, Mr. Troup went to New York, where he was associated with Horace Greeley on the *New York Tribune*. In 1871 he located in New Haven and founded the *New Haven Union*, which he owned and controlled.

Besides serving two terms as a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, Mr. Troup was a member of the New Haven Tax Commission in 1880, director of public works in New Haven from July, 1899, to September, 1900, when he resigned, internal revenue collector for Rhode Island and Connecticut under President Cleveland from 1885 to 1889, chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1896 to 1898, and Connecticut member of the Democratic National Convention from 1896 to 1900. An ardent Democrat, he was an enthusiastic advocate and a sincere personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, candidate for the presidency. Mr. Troup filled all of his responsible public positions conscientiously and satisfactorily.

On June 12th, 1872, Mr. Troup married Miss Augusta Lewis, to whom he was introduced by the late renowned reformer, Susan B. Anthony. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Troup — Alexander, Philip, Grace, Augusta, Jessie, Elizabeth, Georgie and Elsie. The sons, Alexander and Philip, have succeeded their father in the business management and editorial control of the *New Haven Union*. Augusta and Jessie died in infancy. Mr. Troup died on September 1, 1908. Successful in his life work, zealous and influential in politics, deeply and unselfishly interested in public affairs, and devoted to his family and his friends, Alexander Troup deserved the time-worn epithet, "God's noblest work, an honest man," not only for what he did but for what he was.

Livingston W. Cleaveland

LIVINGSTON W. CLEAVELAND.

CLEAVELAND, LIVINGSTON WARNER, JUDGE, was born January 31st, 1860, at South Egremont, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His father, Rev. James Bradford Cleaveland, a well-known Connecticut Congregational clergyman, died April 21st, 1889. His mother, Elizabeth H. Jocelyn Cleaveland, with whom Judge Cleaveland now resides in New Haven, is a poetess, author of the widely read poem "No Sects in Heaven." Her father was the late Nathaniel Jocelyn, the noted portrait painter, one of the founders of the National Bank Note Engraving Company and the American Bank Note Company of New York City. Judge Cleaveland is a direct descendant, paternally, of Governor William Bradford, of the *Mayflower,* and Moses Cleaveland; maternally, he is a descendant of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, passengers on the *Mayflower;* he is related by common ancestry, paternally to Grover Cleveland and Governor Chauncey F. Cleveland, and maternally to John Adams, John Quincy Adams and (Governor) Jonathan Trumbull.

Judge Cleaveland received his education under private tutors. At the age of nineteen he entered the law department of Yale College, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1881. In 1888 he received the degree of M.L. from Yale University.

His first occupation was the law. Prior to his admission to the bar, however, he had been employed during vacation periods in the National Tradesmen's Bank of New Haven. He was elected Judge of Probate for the District of New Haven in 1894, the first Republican to hold that office in nearly thirty years. He was elected for six terms of two years each. In 1898 he was the only Republican on the ticket, national, state, or local, to carry New Haven. In 1900, when Bryan carried New Haven and the Democratic candidate for governor carried the city by about 4,500, Judge Cleaveland carried the city by about 1,100. He carried every town in his district every time he was a candidate. Early in 1906 he declined to be a candidate again, and accordingly in January, 1907, resumed his law practice. Among

the noted cases heard by him as judge of probate was the will case of the late Philo S. Bennett, with which Colonel William Jennings Bryan was connected as executor.

Before going on the bench Mr. Cleaveland was a member of the Board of Councilmen of New Haven two terms, 1891-1892, representing the tenth ward, and a member of the board of finance of New Haven, representing the Board of Councilmen. In 1902 Judge Cleaveland received 158 votes for the Republican nomination for governor of Connecticut.

Judge Cleaveland is a member of the International Law Association, the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association of Connecticut, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Graduates' Club, New Haven Chamber of Commerce, New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Improved Order Heptasophs (supreme committee on laws, 1894-1896), and New Haven Young Men's Republican Club; is one of the National Managers of the American Sunday-school Union, and is Chairman of the State Y. M. C. A. He was president of the Connecticut State Y. M. C. A. convention in 1903 and 1909, moderator of the Connecticut Congregational Conference in 1905, president of the New Haven Congregational Club in 1900, and has been superintendent of the New Haven City Mission Sunday-school since 1889.

He is an enthusiastic horseback rider and devotes much of his leisure to that sport. He is unmarried.

Among the cases successfully tried, since his resumption of his law practice, is that of Blake *vs.* Brothers, which went to the Connecticut Supreme Court. In this case the question of the constitutionality of the Connecticut Secret Ballot Act was involved. Judge Cleaveland was employed by the city of New Haven as special counsel to represent the defendant, the election moderator.

Charles C. Goodspeed.

CHARLES CARTLIDGE GODFREY, M.D.

GODFREY, DR. CHARLES C., physician and surgeon, former surgeon general of the state, and state representative, is a member of the surgical staffs of the Bridgeport Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital of Bridgeport and one of the leaders in his profession in that city.

He was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, February 3d, 1855, the son of the Rev. Jonathan Godfrey and Maria Cartlidge Godfrey, the former an Episcopal clergyman. The Godfreys have been residents of Greens Farms and Southport, Connecticut, since 1688. Dr. Godfrey's paternal great and great-great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, the latter being a lieutenant in Col. Whiting's regiment, which participated in the storming of Crown Point and Ticonderoga during the French and Indian War. The doctor's grandfather was Jonathan Godfrey of Southport, who served the state as representative from the town of Fairfield for several terms of the legislature.

At the time of Charles Godfrey's birth his father was the rector of the Episcopal Church at Saybrook, but not long afterwards the family removed to Aiken, South Carolina, because of the latter's ill health. They remained in Aiken until the outbreak of the Civil War forced them to return north and they went to live in the family homestead at Southport, where Charles' education was begun. He attended private and public schools in Southport and Greenfield, Connecticut, and later a military school in Stamford. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he specialized in chemistry and received the degree of Ph. B. with the class of 1877.

In 1881 Charles Godfrey located in Bridgeport and began the study of medicine under Dr. Robert Hubbard. He also attended courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, and at Dartmouth Medical College, being graduated from the latter in 1883.

On the first of January, 1884, Dr. Godfrey formed a partnership with Dr. Hubbard which continued until Dr. Hubbard's death in 1897, since when Dr. Godfrey has been in the partnership of Godfrey & Smith, physicians and surgeons, at 340 State Street, Bridgeport, where he carries on a large and eminent practice. Dr. Godfrey is a member of the State, County and City Medical Societies and he has been president of the Bridgeport Medical Society. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He is a member and former president of the Bridgeport Scientific Society.

In municipal and state politics, Dr. Godfrey has had an important part and has always affiliated with the Republican party. He was an alderman of the city of Bridgeport in 1892-3 and is a member of the Bridgeport Republican Club.

Dr. Godfrey was surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, from 1890 to 1893, and surgeon general of the state on the staff of Governor Chamberlain in 1903-4 with the rank of colonel.

Mrs. Godfrey is Carrie St. Leon Godfrey, daughter of the late Colonel Samuel B. Sumner of Bridgeport, having married Dr. Godfrey on April 30th, 1885. One daughter has been born of the marriage, Carrie Lucile Godfrey.

Edwin P. Thomas

EDWIN STARK THOMAS.

THOMAS, EDWIN STARK, lawyer, former state representative, and secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, is also president of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven. His law office is in New Haven but his home is in West Haven. He was born in Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois, November 11, 1872. His father was Wilbur H. Thomas, who was engaged in the real estate and title business, and his mother was Mary Stark Thomas, a mother whose influence for good was brought to bear upon all phases of her son's life and character. As to his very early ancestors, Mr. Thomas claims descent from that historic and romantic Puritan couple, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

As soon as he reached the age of thirteen, Edwin S. Thomas went to work on a farm and from that time until he became seventeen he earned his winter schooling by summers of hard farming. He prepared for college at the Hartford High School and the New Britain High School, graduating in 1891. He then entered Yale University with the class of 1895 and took one year of the Academic course. The years 1894 and 1895 he spent at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1895. Meanwhile, in September, 1891, he had married Louise L. Peck, by whom he has had one child, Lois Peck Thomas.

Ever since 1895 Mr. Thomas has been engaged in the active practice of law in New Haven, having an office on Church Street. His career as an attorney-at-law has been highly successful, though he is still a young lawyer. His time outside of his profession has been devoted to public service along military and political lines, and to fraternal life. From 1895 to 1898 he was a private in the New Haven Grays, Company F, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guards. In 1899 he represented the Town of Orange in the General Assembly. He was, and has been since 1902, the secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, an Elk, an Eagle, and a Granger. He is at present Captain General of New Haven Commandery, No. 2, Past Master

of Annawon Lodge No. 115, A. F. and A. M., and Esteemed Lecturing Knight, New Haven Lodge of Elks, No. 25.

In 1905 Mr. Thomas was elected president of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, a large concern manufacturing automobile radiators and specialties. He still holds this important industrial position. The automobile is associated as closely with his private life as with his business, for motoring is his favorite recreation and pastime.

For the young man who would make his life work a success Mr. Thomas advocates "everlasting perseverance, constant application to work, watching for the right opportunity and cultivating the faculty of grasping it. Also temperance and moderation in all things." In creed Mr. Thomas is an Episcopalian.

Edward E. Fuller

EDWARD EUGENE FULLER.

FULLER, EDWARD EUGENE, state representative, insurance man, town official, and generally prominent business man of Tolland, Tolland County, Connecticut, is also a leader in Masonic and fraternal affairs. He comes of an old and distinguished family, the American branch of which was founded by Robert Fuller, who came from England in 1636 and settled in Salem and Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Another early paternal ancestor, Simon Huntington, ancestor of Gov. Samuel Huntington, came from England in 1633 and settled in Norwich, Connecticut. The paternal line of Mr. Fuller's ancestors is traced through families illustrious in the history of New England and includes such honorable names as Butler, Meacham, Mason, Clark, and Ormsby, besides many of the name of Fuller who were public men. Sergeant Abijah Fuller, of Hampton, Connecticut, Mr. Fuller's paternal great-grandfather, served in the Revolutionary Army and had the honor of being delegated by General Putnam, his old friend and neighbor, to take charge of fortifying Bunker Hill the night before the battle. On the maternal side Mr. Fuller is descended from equally distinguished ancestors, whose names include Bliss, Abbott, White, Bissell, Baker, Burt, Dart, Douglass, Stearns, and Barnes. Thomas Bliss came from England in 1635 and settled in Hartford, George Abbott came from England in 1647 and settled in Rowley and Andover, Massachusetts, and Elder John White came from England in the "Good Ship Lyon" and settled in Hadley, Massachusetts. Mr. Fuller's maternal great-great-grandfather, Captain Joel White, was a member of the Connecticut Committee of "Correspondence, Inspection and Safety" during the Revolution and was chairman of that important committee part of the time. John Abbott, Mr. Fuller's maternal great-grandfather, served in a Massachusetts regiment during the Revolution. Mr. Fuller's parents were Lucius Seymour and Mary Eliza (Bliss) Fuller. His father was an insurance agent and farmer who held many public offices of importance. He was state representative and senator, delegate to the

Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, a member for many years of the Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut, and judge of probate. He was president of the Tolland County National Bank, president of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a trustee for many years of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown until his death, a period of more than twenty years.

The date of Edward Eugene Fuller's birth, which occurred in Tolland, his life-long home, was May 13th, 1853. As a boy he worked outside of school hours on his father's farm and while he was thus learning lasting lessons of industry he was taught by a good father and mother to cultivate high moral ideals. He attended the district schools of Tolland, Woodstock Academy in Woodstock, Connecticut, and the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1871.

In December, 1871, Mr. Fuller began his insurance experience as a clerk in the office of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, remaining thus employed for ten years. In 1883 he became secretary of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and he held this position until 1901, a period of eighteen years. He has also been a director of the Tolland County National Bank and of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Always a loyal Republican and a zealous worker for the public weal, Mr. Fuller has frequently held public offices in town and state. For many years he has been a member of the town school board and was town auditor for several years. In 1895 he was state senator from the Twenty-fourth District, serving as chairman of the Committees on "Insurance" and "Manual and Roll." In 1900 he was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. He was State Building and Loan Commissioner in 1900 and 1901. In 1909 he was elected state representative from the town of Tolland and served as chairman of the Committee on "Insurance" and as a member of the Committee on the "State Library."

Mr. Fuller's father and both of his brothers, John B. and Lucius H., have been members of the Connecticut House of Representatives, while his father and one brother, Lucius H., as well as himself, have been members of the Connecticut Senate, an unusual family record in legislative annals.

Mr. Fuller is a veteran of the Connecticut National Guard, of which he was a charter member in Company K, First Regiment. He served in that company from 1879 to 1884. In church affiliations as well as in military service he has followed his ancestors, as he attends the Congregational Church, of which so many of his progenitors were members, and was for five years the treasurer and chairman of the Congregational Ecclesiastical Society of Tolland.

Mr. Fuller is also a member of many fraternal and patriotic orders. Among these may be mentioned the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being in the latter a member of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery, mystic shrine, and having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and being a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. In his official Masonic life he has filled, among other positions, the following: Worshipful Master of Fayette Lodge, No. 69; Most Excellent High Priest of Adoniram Chapter, No. 18, and Thrice Illustrious Master of Adoniram Council, No. 14, all of Rockville; Eminent Commander of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 11, of Willimantic, and Potent Master of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection of Hartford. In 1902 he was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut; in 1905 he was Grand Master of the Most Puissant Grand Council of Connecticut, and in 1908 he was Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Connecticut. Mr. Fuller is also a Past Noble Grand of Rising Star Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., and Past Master Workman of Rockville Lodge, A. O. U. W., both of Rockville, and has been for fifteen years a member of the Board of Visitors of the Masonic Home at Wallingford.

Mr. Fuller has never married, and has found recreation and pleasure in following his inherited love for literature, which has resulted in the bringing together of one of the largest and finest private libraries in the state.

Mr. Fuller, who is a pleasing and forceful speaker, is often called upon to address special gatherings. His keen eye, his frank and open countenance, his wide range of knowledge, his large vocabulary, his power to comprehend and distinguish quickly, coupled with his strong individuality and ability to express himself easily, quickly,

and to the point, makes him a speaker of exceptional power. To those who know Mr. Fuller best he will be remembered as a man who is very social in his nature and is the personification of faithfulness and enthusiasm in any object with which he allies himself, and as a man whose word is as good as his bond.

Abner P. Hayes

ABNER PIERCE HAYES.

HAYES, ABNER PIERCE, LL.B., lawyer of Waterbury, prosecuting agent for New Haven County, and former state representative, was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 25th, 1876. His father, Franklin Pierce Hayes, a farmer, was first selectman of Bethlehem for eight years, state representative in 1891, and chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Bethlehem for many years. Through him Abner Hayes is descended from John Hayes, who came from England and settled in Easton, Connecticut, about 1750. On the maternal side Mr. Hayes traces his ancestry to Richard Blois, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1670. Mr. Hayes' mother was Katherine Pierce Blois, a woman of great intellectual and moral force.

The first fifteen years of Abner Hayes' life were spent on his father's farm, where he did the usual work of a farmer's son and acquired habits of industry and pertinacity, as well as right views of the dignity of manual labor. His intellectual life was equally developed, for he read the Bible several times and the entire works of Shakespeare during his early boyhood. In later life he derived great profit and pleasure from the study of history, political science, sociology, and law. He prepared for college at the Mt. Herman School for Boys and then entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of B.A.

From 1898 to 1900 Mr. Hayes acted as statistician for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg. He next studied law at the Yale Law School, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. He began the general practice of law in Waterbury in 1903, building up his present fine practice with speedy success. With him the law and politics have been interlacing careers. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention, in 1907 and 1909 he was state representative, and since 1907 he has been prosecuting agent for New Haven County. He is still a young man and his career in politics and his profession promises many more noteworthy chapters.

While in college Mr. Hayes was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He is a member of the orders of Masons and Elks and various other fraternal bodies. He enjoys all kinds of outdoor sports and exercise. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a prominent Republican. On the fourth of November, 1908, Mr. Hayes married Margaret Ingoldsby FitzPatrick. Their home is at 29 Cooke Street, Waterbury.

Very truly
H. A. Hall

HADLAI AUSTIN HULL.

HULL, HADLAI AUSTIN, attorney at law of New London, Connecticut, and state's attorney, was born in the town of Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, on August 22, 1854. His father was Joseph Hull, a school teacher who also engaged in the seafaring and whaling industry, and his mother was Mary Ellen Hull, who exerted a marked influence on her son's mental and moral standards. On his father's side Mr. Hull is descended from Joseph Hull, an early settler of Rhode Island, and Hannah Perry, a cousin of Oliver Hazard Perry. On his mother's side he is descended from John P. Babcock, his mother's great-great-grandfather, who was killed by Arnold at Groton Heights, Connecticut, on September 6th, 1781. Hadlai Fish, Mr. Hull's maternal grandfather, came of a family who were early settlers of Stonington and Groton.

Although Hadlai A. Hull was reared in the country and had plenty of work to do in his boyhood, on a farm and in a grist mill, he had excellent educational advantages and read widely outside of school. His reading of history, the Bible, and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress was particularly lasting in influence. He prepared for college at the Natchaug High School in Willimantic, and then entered Amherst College, where he studied for one year. He then entered Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1880. Between the time of his leaving Amherst and graduating from law school he taught school for three years.

In August, 1880, Mr. Hull began the practice of law in Stonington. During President Cleveland's administration he acted as collector of the port of Stonington and in 1884 he represented that town in the State Legislature. He was also a member of the Stonington board of education in that year.

For twelve years Mr. Hull was prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas of New London County, and since March 3, 1906, he has been state's attorney. For some time he has had his law office in New London, where he has also made his home. His practice is large and well esteemed.

At the time of the Spanish War Mr. Hull recruited and became captain of Company H, major of the Third Battalion, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He organized the First Company, Coast Artillery, in the Connecticut Militia, and is retired major, Coast Artillery.

Mr. Hull is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. In politics he is an "old-fashioned Democrat" whose vote is "quite independent." He enjoys outdoor life and his favorite sport is baseball. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of New London.

On the 31st of March, 1878, Mr. Hull married Mary J. Jencks, by whom he had one son, Hadlai Hull, born in 1883. On the 26th of June, 1906, Mr. Hull married Ellen Brewster. One daughter has been born of this union, Eleanor Hull, born May 6th, 1909.

D. H. Tierney

DENNIS H. TIERNEY.

TIERNEY, DENNIS H., who is engaged in the real estate, insurance, and bond and surety business in Waterbury, where he is one of the prominent business men, is also an inventor. He was born in Abbeyleix, Queens County, Ireland, in 1846, the grandson of Matthew Tierney, a lumber dealer, and the son of John and Margaret McDonald Tierney. When Dennis Tierney was two years old his family came to the United States by way of Quebec in a sailing vessel which took fourteen weeks for the trip. An outbreak of fever caused the vessel to be quarantined near Quebec where the father and two of the children soon died. The mother, in every way destitute, managed to get her three remaining children to Waterbury and reared them by constant toil and self-denial until they were old enough to support themselves. She died in 1888. Through her influence and help Dennis secured a fairly good education, partly in the district schools and partly at night school. At the early age of nine he went to work in a buckle factory in Waterbury and later in other local factories until he became accomplished in metal working. From the time he was eighteen until he became of age he was employed in the thimble department of the Scovill Manufacturing Company where he learned to make tools and various branches of the machine business. He was ambitious to have the advantages of work and study in a large city and in 1867 he went to New York and took a year's course of instruction in mechanical drawing at Cooper Union where he was graduated with highest honors in 1868. He also attended courses in the New York evening schools and had practical experience in various machine shops and in perfecting machinery for the making of silver thimbles from a solid disk of silver for Ketchum Brothers and McDougal & Company of New York. He remained in New York three years and during that time invented a bevel, and tapering gauge, a necktie fastener, and a lathe-chuck by the use of which work could be adjusted to the thousandth part of an inch in the lathe.

Upon leaving New York Mr. Tierney went to Danbury where he worked for a short time in a sewing machine factory. He then went

to Forestville where he made dies in the burner department of the Bristol Brass and Clock Company with whom he remained for ten years. During that period he invented "Tierney's Diamond Dust Hardening Powder" which has proved a great success. He also invented a popular mechanical toy.

In 1881 Mr. Tierney returned to Waterbury and opened the Naugatuck Valley Patent Agency. He soon added the real estate, general insurance, bond and surety business and moved to his present quarters at 167 Bank Street, Waterbury, where he conducts all branches of his business on a large scale.

For some time Mr. Tierney has been president of the Globe Publishing Company, publishers of the Evening Globe of Waterbury, and a stockholder in the Commercial Record, a New Haven paper. He is intensely interested in education and in 1893 he was chairman of the financial committee of the Central school district of Waterbury.

Although Mr. Tierney is a broad-minded and patriotic American citizen who works for the public good regardless of creed or politics, he is a loyal Irishman and a devout Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception and active in all the affairs of that parish. In 1880 he was president of the Young Men's Catholic Institute of Naugatuck, and he used his influence to have the library of that Institute at the disposal of all, regardless of creed or race. In 1882 he organized a Father Matthew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society in Bristol and was its first president. Since that time he has adhered to the principles of total abstinence and deems that course to have been of great advantage to his health, usefulness, and happiness. In every possible way Mr. Tierney works for the highest welfare of Hibernians in this country. At the time of their Centennial in Waterbury he was chairman of the reception committee and president of the Second Division, A. O. H. He was president of the association organized to erect a monument to James Reynolds, the Irish patriot, and treasurer of the committee to raise funds for sending the remains of another Irish patriot, Stephen Meany, back to Ireland. Like all true Irishmen he is a lover of liberty and exerts every effort to abolish political oppression and social evils. He is a Democrat in politics. He was instrumental in securing proper recognition for the Waterbury heroes of the Spanish-American War and also in sending aid to the Boers of South Africa. He is a member of the order of Knights of Columbus and was grand knight of Carrolton Council.

His zeal, patriotism, strong sense of justice, and desire for a good, clean government make him a force for good in his community as well as an example of worthy citizenship.

In 1873 Mr. Tierney married Julia A. Smith, who came from Ireland to Waterbury in childhood. She died in 1875, survived by one son, Henry S., who was chief engineer of the government steam launch "Percy" in Cuban waters during the Spanish-American War. Ten years later, in 1885, Mr. Tierney married Annie Fisher of Danbury, a native of Ireland, who died, childless, in 1887. In 1889 Mr. Tierney married Margaret Cassidy of Greenwood, New York, by whom he has had seven children: John D., Matthew D., May M., Mark, Madeline C., Geraldine J., and Luke. All but the last named are now living.

SILAS CHAPMAN, JR.

CHAPMAN, SILAS, JR., was born in Hartford September 2d, 1845, and is the third in direct line of descent to bear the name. He completed a course in the Hartford High School, and in 1863 began his business career as an office boy with the North American Fire Insurance Company. In 1868 he was appointed local agent in Hartford for the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, and when the North American was closed out, in 1871, he had a fair agency business established. It was largely through his influence that so much of the stock of the Firemen's Fund (some $200,000) was placed in Hartford. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Chapman purchased the agency business of B. R. Allen, which included the agency of the Hartford and the Royal Insurance Companies. For many years he occupied offices in the building on the corner of Asylum and Trumbull streets, where the office of the North American was located, but in 1885 he took the north basement office in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company's building, and in 1892 he removed to the south basement, which was formerly occupied by Mr. Allen. Mr. Chapman is a gentleman of culture and refined taste, and has traveled extensively in this country and elsewhere. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He is a member of Washington Commandery, K. T., and was master of Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem, for many years. He is also active in religious work, has been clerk of the First Baptist Society in Hartford since 1873, and was librarian for twenty years in the Sunday-school. Being an ardent disciple of old Izaak Walton, he has been a regular visitor in the Rangley Lake region for many reasons, where, with a company of chosen friends in his favorite pastime, he is one of the most companionable of men. In business he is reticent, clear-headed, and penetrating to the last detail, and his selection by President Chase of the Hartford for the most influential agency in the company is an expression of confidence of the highest value. Mr. Chapman is a director in the

Silas Chapman

Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford; the Billings & Spencer Co., one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Hartford; the Middlesex County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and several other manufacturing corporations.

Silas Chapman, Jr., was married December 10th, 1868, to Julia A. Camp, who was born in Windsor, Connecticut, August 13th, 1848.

MARCUS M. JOHNSON, M.D.

JOHNSON, MARCUS MORTON, B.Ph., M.D., a renowned Connecticut physician and surgeon, whose operations for appendicitis and in ovariotomy and whose discovery of a new and successful treatment for diphtheria have made him a famous and valued exponent of his profession, is also well known as the founder and proprietor of Woodland Sanitarium, Hartford, Connecticut. He was born in Malone, New York, April 21, 1844. His ancestry on both branches of his family tree is distinguished and interesting. On the paternal side it is to be traced back through five generations to Sir John Johnson, Sr., sea captain of an English vessel, who afterwards settled in Connecticut and whose son, John Johnson, Jr., settled in Rutland, Vermont. Silas Johnson, the doctor's grandfather, was a pioneer settler of Malone, New York. Dr. Johnson's father was Marvin L. and his mother Polly Chapman Johnson, who is still living and is approaching her one hundredth birthday. Her side of the family is noted for its longevity as well as for its prominence in our early history. Her lineage is traceable through seven generations to a Dean of Coventry, England, and includes early settlers of Norwich, Connecticut, and Revolutionary heroes.

After preparing for college at the Franklin Academy in his native town, Marcus M. Johnson entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of B.Ph. He received his medical degree at the University of New York, where he was graduated with high honors, receiving the Valentine Mott Gold Medal, the highest award for excellence in anatomy and dissections. He earned the money for his professional education by teaching for five years in the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He is now a trustee of that school and has been president of its alumni association since 1876. After obtaining his M.D. degree, Dr. Johnson became house surgeon at the Hartford Hospital, which experience was followed by two years of advanced surgical study abroad. While in Europe he studied under such eminent surgeons as Thomas Keith of Edinburgh, whom he assisted in six ovariotomies, Sir Joseph Lister of London, Billroth

W. W. Johnson, M. D.

of Vienna, Martin, the Berlin gynecologist, and Von Langenbeck, a dean of operative surgery.

In 1880 Dr. Johnson returned to Hartford and opened his own office for the practice of medicine and advanced surgery. In 1882 Hartford was visited by a terrible epidemic of diphtheria, and Dr. Johnson was the first to use bichloride of mercury, a step strongly opposed by his fellow physicians, but which met with such success that he won not only fame but many professional followers.

After a few years of successful practice in Hartford, Dr. Johnson, convinced of the many disadvantages of conducting operations in the patients' homes, opened a sanitarium on Woodland Street, Hartford, provided with the most advanced surgical equipment, electrical devices, and sanitary conveniences, and the best-trained nurses. Here, under Dr. Johnson's thorough and skillful guidance, nearly a thousand operations have been performed, some of them unique in the history of surgery in this community. Particularly noteworthy was a highly successful operation which Dr. Johnson performed in 1899 on a nineteen days' infant in a strangulated condition for thirty-five hours. He was one of the first Hartford physicians to operate successfully in appendicitis and has been a vital factor in the growth of that important branch of surgery.

Dr. Johnson's contributions to the technical literature of his calling have been many and valuable. They include the following articles: Diphtheria, Its History, Etiology, and Treatment; The Technique of Removing the Appendix Vermiform, with a Report of 100 Cases with 2 Deaths; History of the First Twenty-three Cases of Gastrostomy with Successful Cases by the Writer; Etiology of Hernia of the Ovary; History of the Treatment of Injuries to the Face, and many others. He is a member of the city, county, state, and national medical societies, a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a surgeon to St. Francis Hospital.

Fraternally, Dr. Johnson is a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For many years he has been surgeon to the First Company of Governor's Foot Guards.

On February 14th, 1884, Dr. Johnson married Mrs. Helen Lyman Jackson. They have two daughters, Helen Gaylord and Ethel Chapman Johnson.

DEXTER LEETE BISHOP.

BISHOP, DEXTER LEETE, secretary and treasurer of the Dexter L. Bishop Company, ice and lumber dealers of Meriden, ex-president of the Connecticut State Business Men's Association, and president of the Connecticut Ice Dealers' Association, was born in the little town of Orange, New Haven County, Connecticut, August 8th, 1865. His early ancestors were important factors in the life of the Colonies, the first to come to this country being James Bishop who came from England to New Haven and was secretary and deputy governor of the Colony and finally lieutenant-governor, serving from 1681 to 1691. James Bishop's first wife was Mary Lamberton, a daughter of Captain Lamberton of the ship Phantom. By his second wife James Bishop had four children, the eldest son being Samuel who was town clerk of New Haven. Samuel's son and grandson succeeded to that office in turn so that the town clerkship of New Haven was held by this family for one hundred and sixteen years. Dexter Bishop is a direct descendant of James Bishop whose descendants removed to North Haven and took an active part in the affairs of that community. Mr. Bishop's father was Walter Goodrich Bishop, a farmer, and his mother was Nancy Maria Leete, daughter of Capt. Rufus Norton Leete. She was descended from Governor William Leete who came to this country with the Rev. Whitfield and, while on shipboard, was one of the signers of the Plantation Covenant, January 13th, 1639. Governor Leete had been a lawyer in the Bishop's Court at Cambridge, England, and in that position became a student of the oppressive treatment of the Puritans and also of their doctrine and as a result gave up his position and joined the Puritans. He was one of the original proprietors of Guilford and bought "Leete's Island" for himself. He was clerk of the Plantation from 1639 to 1662, a deputy from Guilford to the General Court from 1643 to 1650, and magistrate of the town from 1651 to 1658. He was Governor of his Colony from 1661 to 1664 and was Governor of the Connecticut Colony after the union of the two. He held the latter office until his death in

Dexter L. Bishop

1683. He was one of the "seven pillars" of the original church in Guilford.

When Dexter Bishop was a lad of six his parents left Orange and located in Guilford where he lived until he attained his majority. He attended the Guilford public school and the Guilford Academy where he was graduated in 1884. Two years later he left home and went to Meriden to take a position as clerk in the office of the Little, Somers and Hyatt Company with whom he remained for eight years.

In January, 1895, Mr. Bishop purchased an interest in the ice business carried on by Foster Brothers of Meriden, and two years later he purchased the entire business, which was reorganized in January, 1898, as the Dexter L. Bishop Company with him as secretary, treasurer, and business manager. The business is a very large one and includes ice and domestic lumber, both wholesale and retail. Since the company was formed it has acquired the business of fourteen competitors, and not only has a large percentage of the ice business of Meriden, but sends large shipments outside. Mr. Bishop is actively interested in the ice industry throughout the State, and for three years he has been president of the Connecticut Ice Dealers' Association, which office he still holds. He is a member of the Natural Ice Association of America, and represents Connecticut on the executive board of that body. He is affiliated with the ice associations of Massachusetts and New York, also the Eastern Ice Association. He has had an important part in developing the ice industry in this part of the country along the lines of modern business methods. He has been secretary and president of the Meriden Business Men's Association, and in 1909 was made president of the State Business Men's Association of which he had formerly been secretary and first and second vice-presidents.

A thirty-second degree Mason, Mr. Bishop is a member of the following fraternal bodies: Center Lodge No. 97, F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; Hamilton Council No. 22, R. and S. M.; St. Elmo Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple N. and M. S.; E. G. Storer Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.; Elm City Council, Princes of Jerusalem, A. A. S. R.; New Haven Chapter Rose Croix, Lafayette Consistory, S. P. of R. S. A. and A. S. R. He is also a member of the Home Club of Meriden, the Colonial Club, and the Highland Country Club of Meriden. In politics he is a strong Republican, and in 1900 and

1901, he served on the Meriden Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the Center Congregational Church and a trustee of the Meriden Y. W. C. A.

On November 4, 1892, Mr. Bishop married Esther Cornelia Johnson, daughter of the late Chauncey G. Johnson, a well known real estate man. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Ethel Johnson, Herbert Leete, who died in 1905, and Wilfred Merriman. Mrs. Bishop died in January, 1903. In November, 1908, Mr. Bishop married May Bauman, daughter of John and Carrie (Welles) Bauman of New Haven. One son has been born of this second marriage.

WILLIAM E. ATTWOOD.

ATTWOOD, WILLIAM E., president of the New Britain Trust Company, treasurer of the Burritt Savings Bank of New Britain, former state representative and senator, secretary of the New Britain board of education and former president of the Mechanics National Bank of New Britain, is justly regarded as one of Connecticut's most prominent bankers. He is a typical Connecticut son in that he was born and educated in the country and from the humble beginning of clerk in a country post office has carved his own way to high places in the world of finance and to positions of public honor. He was born in the village of East Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, on February 24th, 1864. His grandfather was Whiting Attwood who was born in East Haddam in 1787 and his father was William Henry Attwood, a carpenter by trade. His mother was Josephine Bishop Attwood.

The education which William E. Attwood received was merely that of the East Haddam district school. At the age of thirteen he went to work in the post office at East Haddam and kept the books of W. C. Reynolds the post-master, who also ran a lumber and coal yard. He was employed there for six years.

In 1883, when he was nineteen years of age, Mr. Attwood left the position with Mr. Reynolds to become bookkeeper in the National Bank of New England at East Haddam. Four years later, in 1887, he was called to New Britain to be cashier of the Mechanics National Bank in that city. In 1900 he became vice-president of that bank and in 1905 he was made its president. He held that high office until 1907 when he resigned to take his present position as president of the New Britain Trust Company. The history of the Mechanics National Bank of New Britain was one of marked success under Mr. Attwood's guidance. It was liquidated in 1907, its business being combined with that of the Hardware City Trust Company and taken over by The New Britain Trust Company of which Mr. Attwood was elected President, which position he still holds.

Since 1893 Mr. Attwood has been treasurer of the Burritt Savings Bank of New Britain, another evidence of his prominence in the banking world. From 1899 to 1910 he was a member of the New Britain board of education and the last seven years of that time he was secretary of that board. In the session of 1901 he was state representative from New Britain and served on the committee on banks, acting as house chairman. In 1905 he was state senator from the sixth senatorial district and was senate chairman of the committee on banks. He has always been a loyal and active Republican in his political affiliation.

Socially Mr. Attwood has many interests, being an Odd Fellow, a member of Middlesex Lodge No. 3, East Haddam, and a member of the New Britain Club. He was president of the New Britain Club in 1909 and 1910. He is an Episcopalian in creed and is a member of St. Mark's Church, New Britain. From 1905 to 1908 he was a vestryman of that parish.

On October 11th, 1887, Mr. Attwood married Alice Belden Seward of East Haddam who died in 1905. One daughter was born of this marriage and she died in 1900. On June 2d, 1906, Mr. Attwood married Fannie Canfield Wetmore of Meriden. Their home is at 175 Vine Street, New Britain.

DIETRICH EDWARD LOEWE.

LOEWE, DIETRICH EDWARD, one of Danbury's foremost manufacturers and leading public men, is well known to the industrial history of the state for his unique success in enforcing the law against boycotts and in defeating the unions of hatters so effectively that his own "open shop" for the manufacture of hats is one of the best and most prosperous in the country.

Germany was Dietrich E. Loewe's native land and his birthplace was Greste, the date of his birth being June 21st, 1852. His parents were Adolph and Charlotte Shalh Loewe, who maintained a farm that had been in the family for several hundred years. Adolph Loewe was town councillor, road commissioner, and poor law guardian up to the time of his death in 1866. The boy Dietrich spent his summers at work on the home farm and his winters at school in a near-by city. His home influences were strongly for his good, as his mother was a sincere Christian with a sweet disposition and true family devotion. Her sons grew up to be very manly and strong under her guidance. Though not a great reader, Dietrich was thoughtful and earnest in his school work and had a great love for the beauties of nature. When he reached the age of fourteen and had completed the district school course, he entered the agricultural college at Hupen, near Bielefild, but as that college was closed after his first term he soon entered the Bielefeld institution and specialized in higher mathematics and civil engineering. His plans were defeated by ill health and he went home to build up his constitution on the farm. At the age of eighteen, as soon as he had fully regained his health, he and his brother Ernest came to America to fulfill their ambition for being citizens of the United States. They arrived in New York, June 30th, 1870. After many discouragements, Dietrich secured employment on a railroad at Middletown, New York, where a construction company was digging a bed-way. The following winter he worked for a business concern on Long Island and during the subsequent summer he was engaged as shipping clerk for a wholesale grocery firm in New York City.

In November, 1871, Mr. Loewe located in Danbury and set about

learning the hatting trade. He devoted the following three years to the making of fur hats and during the dull summer season busied himself with painting. In 1876 he became foreman of a Danbury hat factory and in 1879 he embarked for himself under the firm name of D. E. Loewe and Company. The business is still so styled. He ran successfully as an open shop until 1885, when the various hat manufacturers of Danbury entered into a trade union agreement which provided a mode for settling disputes without strike. In 1893 a refusal of the union to modify union rules brought about a conference which terminated in the closing of all factories in November of that year. The following February two-thirds of the factories re-opened as independent or open factories and D. E. Loewe and Company was among them. By 1900 all but three of these had been unionized, but in Mr. Loewe's factory union and non-union men worked harmoniously side by side. Though threatened with coercion, Mr. Loewe refused to cancel his contract with his many faithful and capable non-union employees, and in April, 1901, he formally issued his well-known declaration of independence, in which he clearly stated his convictions that his open policy was for the best interest of all and the assurance that his factory would not be unionized and would use all lawful means of protection. The following spring and fall the union ordered Mr. Loewe's union men to other factories, but they got back to Mr. Loewe as soon as they could. In June, 1902, by threats of bodily violence and social ostracism, all but eight men were driven from the Loewe factory and union agents systematized a boycott of the Loewe products all over the country. Mr. Loewe and his supporters then organized the American Anti-Boycott Association, which undertook to finance the enforcing of the law against boycotts. The procedure consisted of the Loewe suits, one in the Superior Court of Fairfield County and one in the United States District Court in 1903 against the two hundred United Hatters of North America in Danbury, Bethel, and South Norwalk. Real estate and bank accounts to the amount of $202,000 were attached. The officers of the American Federation of Labor were named as defendants and their counsel claimed the suits had no standing in the courts and the boycott was pushed with renewed force in California, where it was directed against one of Mr. Loewe's largest customers. Mr. Loewe's ruin seemed imminent and would have happened but that he suddenly appeared in California and applied for a temporary restraining order in the United States Circuit Court of

that district. Upon due hearing this injunction was not only obtained but made permanent. This finished the affair and the boycott soon ceased. Mr. Loewe's customers gladly returned and his business resumed and steadily increased. After a slow progress the suits were heard in the United States Supreme Court in February, 1908, and the famous decision was rendered which declared the United Hatters and the American Federation of Labor guilty of a boycott that was *"illegal* and *in restraint of interstate trade."* This was an important step in national industrial progress, for it established the principle that "labor unions and their officers are personally liable for damage inflicted by boycott and the victim may sue and recover three-fold the loss actually sustained." After six weeks' trial in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, before Judge James P. Platt, they obtained a judgment of $225,000.

Outside of his great part in industrial affairs, Mr. Loewe is prominent in many ways. He was assistant chief of the Danbury Fire Department in 1880, assessor of Danbury soon after that, and state representative on the Democratic ticket in 1887. He has been councilman and alderman. In 1896 Mr. Loewe voted for McKinley and he has been a Republican ever since that time. He is a member of the executive board of the Danbury Relief Society, and since 1901 has been president of the Danbury Hospital Board. He is a member of the German Benevolent Society and was its secretary for thirty years, resigning in 1902. He was at one time chairman of the town poor investigation committee.

On June 21st, 1877, Mr. Loewe married Christina Heinzelman. Their children are Charlotte C., Mathias C., Earnest E., D. Carl, Melanie C., and A. Percival.

FRANKLIN SULLIVAN FAY.

FAY, FRANKLIN SULLIVAN, attorney at law, judge of the City and Police Courts of Meriden, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in Marlboro, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on September 26th, 1848. He is in the seventh generation of descent from John Fay, who was born in England in 1648 and came to this country on the ship "Speedwell" in 1656, landing in Boston and settling in Marlboro in 1667. John Fay, Second, was a prominent citizen of Westboro, Massachusetts where he held many public offices. Josiah Fay, Mr. Fay's great grandfather, also held many town offices and was a soldier with a distinguished record, having been a sergeant in the Crown Point Expedition, one of the "Minute Men," and major in the Revolutionary War. He experienced service first following the British retreat from Lexington and Concord, was later wounded in the Battle of White Plains and died in service. His son, Mr. Fay's grandfather, Captain Josiah Fay, was town constable, selectman and a skillful mechanic as well as a Revolutionary officer. George W. Fay, Mr. Fay's father, a builder and cabinet maker, held a number of minor town offices. Mr. Fay's mother was Amanda A. Ward Fay, a woman whose influence was decidedly for her son's highest good in every way.

Country scenes are the background of all of Frank S. Fay's boyhood memories, for his entire youth was spent in the rural town of Marlboro. He loved the country, its scenery and sports, and took a keen delight in the study of birds, trees and flowers. He received a good education in the Marlboro High School, where he graduated in 1868. He earned his education by working in a shoe shop and as a farmer's boy. After leaving high school he studied in the law office of his brother, George A. Fay, and was admitted to the Bar in 1871.

Since 1871, Mr. Fay has practiced law in Meriden, with ever increasing success. He has held the positions of City Counsel and City Prosecuting Attorney at various times and was Prosecuting Agent in New Haven County a number of times, from 1876 to 1902. In 1891

Frank S. Fay

he was a town-site trustee in the Territory of Oklahoma, and secretary and treasurer of the deciding boards of land titles for the city of Oklahoma. Since March, 1902, he has been judge of the City and Police Courts of Meriden, succeeding James P. Platt (now U. S. Dist. Judge of Conn.), and was first appointed by Governor McLean.

Judge Fay is a member of the Home Club and Colonial Club, of Meriden, and the Metabetchum Fishing Club of Canada. He is enthusiastic about all kinds of outdoor sports and country life, and is an expert fisherman. He is a Republican in politics, and has held a number of minor town offices, common to lawyers. He attends the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In September 1881, Mr. Fay married Elizabeth B. Ham, daughter of Allen J. Ham of Stuyvesant, New York. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fay.

Life as an active career, with success as the goal, may be well judged, by one who is so well fitted by both experience and character to test human motives and possibilities, as Frank S. Fay. His merciful justice, impartiality, intense human sympathy and tact on the bench, have proved him both judge and friend to his fellows. He believes that success comes surest to those who cultivate " common sense, honesty, industry, and perseverence." He advises young men to " keep young, tackle the duty that lies next — do the best you know how and keep at it, and keep sober, for the man who does all that is successful, whether he knows it or not."

CHARLES DENISON NOYES.

NOYES, CHARLES DENISON, president and treasurer of the Bulletin Company, Publishers, of Norwich, County Commissioner for New London County, secretary of the Crane Realty Company and a leader in banking affairs and local political and business matters, was born in the village of Mystic, in the town of Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, on October 31, 1850. His father was Cyrus Noyes, who was engaged in the sign and general painting trade, and was also an investor in ships which were at that time built in Mystic, and his mother was Bridget Gallup Denison. His father taught him to be industrious and strictly honorable and his mother's influence was strongly for his highest good. Through both parents Mr. Noyes is descended from notable ancestors, dating back to earliest colonial times. The Rev. James Noyes was born in England in 1608, educated at Oxford and came to this country in 1635. He settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he preached until his death in 1656. His son James was the first pastor of the first church established in Stonington, where he labored for over half a century, and he was also one of the founders of Yale College. On his mother's side Mr. Noyes is descended from William Denison, a native of Bishops, Stratford, in Hertfordshire, England, who married Margaret Chandler Meuck in 1630 whom he brought to America on the ship "Lyon" with the Rev. John Shot in 1631. William Denison settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was a deacon in the church and a respected scholar. His son, Captain George Denison, settled in Stonington in 1654 and was very prominent in the making of that town. He had previously been in the English Army and in the militia at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was a famous Indian fighter. With the exception of Captain John Mason he was considered the most conspicuous and daring soldier in New London County. He took part in ten separate forays against the Indians which broke their power forever. It was in one of his expeditions that the famous Narragansett chieftain, Canouchet, was

Thomas W. Bragg

captured and afterwards hanged by the Indian allies of the white men. Captain Denison also assisted the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island against the Indians. He received grants of large tracts of land for his bravery and achievements and was a deputy to the General Court for many terms. He died at Hartford during a session of the Court in 1694. The Noyes and Denison families have been prominent in Stonington ever since these early settlements and are still among the leading families of that town.

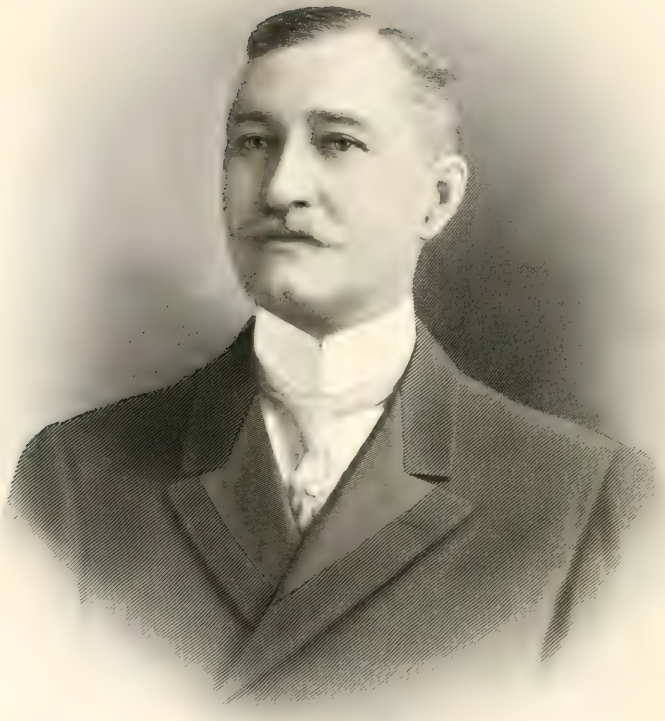
Until he reached the age of eighteen Charles Denison Noyes was sent regularly to school and attended, besides the district school in Stonington, the public schools of Mystic and the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. His schooling was interrupted for one season during his fifteenth year when he worked on a farm. Against his father's judgment he hired out for a term of seven months to a farmer but at the end of a week came home convinced that he would rather stay at school. His father, though he disapproved of his losing the time from school, insisted on his keeping his agreement and the boy returned to the farm and worked out the full time of his contract. In this experience he learned not only the value of money and industrious habits but also the sacred nature of a contract, whether verbal or written, and he returned home with $70. saved and the satisfaction of doing right. He made up for the interruption to his schooling by reading and private study of which history and biography were the most influential and profitable branches, as they have been in his later life.

In October, 1868 Mr. Noyes entered the stationery store of M. Stafford and Company of Norwich as junior clerk, where he remained for seven years. He then founded the firm of Noyes & Davis and was its head for twenty-eight years. He is now president and treasurer of the Bulletin Company, Publishers of Norwich, secretary of the Crane Realty Company, and a director of the Norwich Savings Society and the First National Bank of Norwich. He was one of the builders of the Groton and Stonington Street Railway and is a director and secretary of that company. He is also a director in a number of other corporations. From 1895 to 1898 Mr. Noyes was a member of the Common Council, of the city of Norwich as councilman and alderman. In 1901 he was elected county commissioner for New London County and his present term expires in 1913. He is active in the Central

Baptist Church of Norwich and has served in its board of managers for many years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the Navy League of the United States, the Arcanum Club of Norwich, Sons of American Revolution, several Masonic Orders, and other social and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Noyes believes that "Any young American of average ability, correct habits and good address, coupled with fair education, honesty, persistence of purpose, loyalty to friends and employers, fidelity to duty and an ambition to succeed and make the most of life, stands to do so in this country of great opportunity for men of that stamp." He enjoys and advocates all forms of clean athletics, provided they do not conflict with business interests.

On October 11th, 1877 Mr. Noyes married Carrie Parthenia Crane of Norwich. Their three children, all sons, are living and are:— Charles Floyd Noyes of New York City, Frederick Kuiney Noyes of Washington, D. C., and Harrison Crane Noyes of Norwich.



CHARLES W. BARNUM.

BARNUM, CHARLES W., Vice-President of Barnum, Richardson & Company, and prominent in many other manufacturing concerns which are known nationally, was born in Lime Rock, Connecticut, his present home, October 30, 1853, a son of the late Hon. William Henry and Charlotte Ann (Burrall) Barnum. On both sides he is descended from early settlers, the paternal branch having descended from one of the first of our colonists, who established himself at Danbury, Connecticut. Upon the maternal side, Charlotte A. Burrall was a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford. Her mother was Lucy (Beach) Burrall, a member of the well-known and prominent Beach family of Hartford, and her father was Captain Charles Burrall, whose ancestors on both sides were very prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary times. Charles W. Barnum spent his youth amid the exquisitely beautiful Berkshire Hills, where he acquired the independence and health and robust character which such scenes naturally produce. His schooling was secured in the public schools of his native place, where his advancement was rapid until he had passed through the grammar grades, when he entered the select school of the late John H. Hurlbutt, from which he was graduated. By inheritance, and by the example of his father, the late United States Senator William Henry Barnum, who was one of the great leaders of the Democratic party in national affairs, for many years, he turned his energy, enthusiasm, and great natural ability first into the channels of business, and later into public affairs. He followed in the footsteps of his fathers, taking up and extending the already large business of the Barnum, Richardson Company, manufacturers of Salisbury Pig Iron and Car Wheels, a business which was established in 1734, and incorporated one hundred and thirty years later, in 1864. Rugged and strong mentally and physically, active and restless, progressive and determined, making friends easily and holding them firmly, Senator Barnum increased the business of the firm and established its trade more firmly throughout all the United States. Traveling much in the interest of his firm,

and thrown constantly with men who dominate large enterprises, Mr. Barnum soon was called into positions of trust and influence in other important financial and manufacturing concerns. He is a director of the Canaan National Bank and of the New England Lime Company, of Canaan, vice-president of the Barnum, Richardson Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and director of the Railway Steel Spring Company, of New York. Very much at home with, (and himself one of the important) business men of New York and Chicago, his sociable disposition enables him to enjoy to the fullest without abuse the privileges which these centers afford, but he has never for a moment forsaken his love for and devotion to his native place, where he still makes his home.

Democratic, broad-minded, and kind-hearted, he commands the friendship and allegiance of his employees, the good will of his neighbors, and the respect of the best people all over Connecticut, and beyond in other states through his wide acquaintance.

Senator Barnum became a member of the Episcopal Church at an early age, and has always been one of its most faithful supporters. Socially he is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

Politically, Senator Barnum has always been a devoted Republican, strong in his adherence to its principles, and active in working for its success. So successful and prominent in business affairs, and with a depth of knowledge and breadth of view which can only be attained through much travel and mingling with men of affairs, it was natural that his party should have often sought to enlist his services in shaping legislation for a state whose entire welfare is so dependent upon the encouragement and protection given to its manufacturing establishments. Finally, in 1906, he consented to his nomination, which, in his case, was equivalent to election, as Senator from his district in the General Assembly. There he was honored with the chairmanship of two committees, that on Incorporations and the Committee on Senate Appointments. His popularity was not confined to members of his own party but, he was liked by the opposition as well, for while a vigorous friend he is a manly foe. His constituents, having no wish to be served by a less able man, promptly returned him to the succeeding session of the Senate, and in the session of 1909-1910 he was again chairman of the same two committees and of a third, the Special Committee

on Public Utilities, where he stood firmly for a public utilities commission founded upon principles of right and justice to the citizens and to the corporations.

Recognized as one of the strongest men in the State, he was very prominently mentioned for governor, but wisely declined to permit the use of his name during the unusual situation which developed politically in this State, as in all others, during the year 1910. But Senator Barnum is a young man, and will not be permitted to seek seclusion. Such men are needed in political positions more than ever now that all industrial as well as transportation affairs are coming more and more under state and national control.

On May 27, 1875, Charles W. Barnum was united in marriage with Miss Mary Nicholls, daughter of Reverend George Nicholls, of Hoosick Falls, New York. They have two children; Richard N., born April 4, 1876, and Charlotte, born October 12, 1879.

CHARLES ALVORD.

ALVORD, CHARLES, late manufacturer of Torrington, founder, manager, and treasurer of the Excelsior Needle Company, was prominently identified with the business, political, social, philanthropic, and religious life of Torrington for over half a century. He was born in Bolton, Connecticut on November 25th, 1826, and died in Torrington on July 13th, 1901. His father was Saul Alvord, a well known Tolland County lawyer, and his mother was a daughter of Captain John H. Buell, a distinguished Revolutionary officer.

In his early manhood, about 1850, Charles Alvord located in Torrington and engaged in the mecantile business with his brother Hubbell. Their store was at the corner of Main and Water Streets, now known as Agard's Corner, and among other things they were the leading manufacturers of the palm leaf bonnets which were then so popular. Their trade in this line embraced the surrounding towns and rural districts and Mr. Alvord spent many hours in the healthful and enjoyable occupation of driving over the hills delivering these goods.

In 1866, Mr. Alvord with several other men organized a company for the purpose of manufacturing needles. The first operations of this needle factory were conducted in a modest frame building and along very limited lines and popular opinion predicted that the concern would be short-lived. Mr. Alvord, who was appointed treasurer and manager of the Company, saw a far different future for the industry than that prophesied by many capable financiers and worked diligently for the sucessful outcome in which he so earnestly believed. Forty years elapsed between the founding of the Company and Mr. Alvord's retirement from its active management and during that time the industry grew, chiefly under his management, to be the first of its kind in the world, and to embrace extensive plants busily occupied in supplying the world with sewing and knitting machine needles and bicycle spokes and nipples. This brilliant success and colossal growth

is a tribute to Mr. Alvord's foresight, industry, and executive ability as well as to his undaunted optimism and purposefulness. For over thirty years he was the head and manager of the Company whose excellent products are marketed throughout our land and abroad or, as has been well said "from New England to Australia." About three years before his death, Mr. Alvord retired from the active management of the Company, a step which ill health and advancing years made expedient, but until that time he could always be found at his desk in the office of the Excelsior Needle Company.

Mr. Alvord was deeply interested in many local institutions beside his own Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Torrington Savings Bank and a director and an extensive stockholder in the Eagle Bicycle Company. He was actively interested in the Brooks National Bank, the Torrington and Winchester Street Railway Company, the Union Hardware Company, and the Torrington Water Company. He carried on an extensive real estate business and was one of Torrington's largest property owners. He was active and influential in public affairs and frequently held minor town offices. In 1880 he represented Torrington in the State Legislature.

The wealth which Mr. Alvord so justly earned through his successful manufacturing enterprises was freely and wisely spent for the benefit of his fellow citizens. He was intensely interested in the local Y. M. C. A. and gave liberally of his means to free that institution from debt and to establish it in comfortable quarters where it could bring the utmost benefit to its members. Like his esteemed fellow townsman, Elisha Turner, he hated a debt and these two loyal men worked together to make up the deficit they so much deplored. To Mr. Alvord's beneficence is greatly due the handsome Y. M. C. A. building and to his personal influence and example many young men have attributed strong moral benefits. His personal work in that, as in all other good causes, was conscientious and effective. From the time when he first located in Torrington, Mr. Alvord was a zealous member and a generous supporter of the Center Congregational Church in that town. When the new church was built he served with telling faithfulness on the building committee and to his taste and generosity its success is largely due. He also helped to free that church from indebtedness. He was likewise substantially interested in the French Church in Torrington, to which he gave a new parsonage

shortly before his death, and frequently helped needy clergy in the neighboring towns. He gave freely to foreign and domestic missions and never forgot the needy close at hand. These private charities were given quietly and with careful judgment of conditions that revealed tact and sympathy and thoughtfulness. After his retirement from business he devoted much of his time to the advancement of the public good along material, educational and religious lines.

Mr. Alvord is survived by two sons, George B. and John F. Mrs. Alvord was Almira Burtis of New Rochelle, New York. Death came to Charles Alvord on July 13th, 1901, after a long but gradual illness during most of which he was able to be out among his friends and take his usual keen interest in affairs of the day. His was a life of lofty and cheerful service to others and of usefulness and achievement beyond the power of most men.

Yours Truly
George A. Crews

GEORGE HEWLETT CLOWES.

CLOWES, GEORGE HEWLETT, one of Waterbury's chief captains of industry, former managing partner of the large brass manufacturing firm of Randolph & Clowes, is now extensively engaged in the real estate business in Waterbury. He was born at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, on June 17th, 1842, while his father, the Rev. Timothy Clowes, LL.D., an Episcopal clergyman and a distinguished man of letters, was president of the Clinton Liberal Institute. His paternal ancestors settled in Hempstead, Long Island, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and their descendants included many notable scholars and men of eminence in all the professions. Mr. Clowes' father was a most erudite and scholarly man, both as a clergyman and as an educator, and he was not only rector of a number of important parishes but he was also president of Washington College, Maryland, as well as of the Clinton Institute. Mr. Clowes' mother, Mary Hewlett Clowes, was of an equally illustrious ancestry, traceable without a break to the middle of the eleventh century in England, where theirs was one of the great Saxon families, first called Sandys and finally modernized to Sands, the name of Mr. Clowes' maternal grandmother. Dr. Benjamin Sandys was Archbishop of York in the time of Cromwell, who confiscated his estates. Sir Edwin Sandys came to this country in 1617 and became Governor and Treasurer of the Colony of Virginia. In 1640 others of the family settled in Boston and not long afterwards owned Block Island. About 1660 a branch of the family located on Long Island, whence Sands Points was named. For three centuries members of the Sands family have been prominent in business and the professions in New York and vicinity, and have been officers and soldiers in the Revolution and the War of 1812, and politicians of influence and renown.

As his father died when he was but five years of age, George Clowes was brought up by his mother. He studied at the Hempstead Seminary, the Jamaica Academy, and the Thetford Academy of Thetford, Vermont. At the age of fifteen his brother, a banker in

De Pere, Wisconsin, offered him a position in his banking house, where he worked until he was able to enter Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin. After completing his college course, he went to live with his mother in Brooklyn, New York, but as the Civil War was beginning he enlisted and was at once appointed adjutant of the McClellan Infantry, a new regiment then forming. After he had aided in recruiting six hundred men for this regiment it was ordered to be consolidated with a smaller body and the entire staff changed through a most unjust favoritism. This great injustice did not lessen Mr. Clowes' patriotism, and when a second call for troops came he re-enlisted with the 47th Regiment, New York National Guards. He was sergeant-major of this regiment until he was mustered out. He also served in the United States Navy during the Civil War as paymaster's clerk on the gunboat "Flambeau" and on the store-ship "Home." His brother Joseph was admiral's secretary in the Union Navy and afterwards lost a leg at Fort Fisher.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Clowes began his actual business life as bookkeeper for Garden & Company, New York manufacturers. Two years later he accepted a most complimentary offer of a position with the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company of New York. From 1869 to 1872 he was paymaster's clerk on the United States gunboat "Juniata," stationed abroad during that period. Upon his return to the United States he became loan and discount clerk for the New York Loan and Indemnity Company. During his two years with that company he was influential in securing more than a quarter of a million dollars of deposits, a large sum in those days. The famous old firm of Brown & Brothers of Waterbury kept their New York account with the New York Loan and Indemnity Company, and when the latter decided to discontinue business in 1874, Mr. Clowes was recommended by the president of the New York concern to Mr. Philo Brown, president of the Waterbury company, as the most worthy, through his character and ability, to receive a responsible position with Brown & Brothers. As a result Mr. Clowes was engaged as head bookkeeper for Brown & Brothers and located in Waterbury in January, 1875. He remained with Brown & Brothers for eleven years and rose to the position of general office manager and assistant treasurer of the company, but it is only fair to say that he had no part in the direction, policy, or management of the firm.

In 1886 financial embarrassment led to the assignment of the company, and Mr. Clowes was the only clerk or officer who was retained by the trustees to aid them in settling up the highly involved affairs of the company, a fine tribute to his honor and ability. With capital advanced by Edward Randolph, Mr. Clowes purchased the tube, boiler, and kettle departments of the concern from the trustees, believing that this portion of the original plant could be made to form the nucleus of a great industry. He began with a capital of $75,000, fifty employees, and only two hundred customers, and in ten years had five thousand customers and an investment exceeding a million dollars. Randolph & Clowes soon surpassed the whole world in the size and quality of their seamless tubing drawn from single sheets of copper. The entire management and policy of the company was absolutely in the hands of Mr. Clowes, who supervised the installation of the machinery, the selling and financeering, and the inventions that have made his products ahead of all competitors.

In January, 1894, Waterbury made due recognition of Mr. Clowes' position in her industrial life by making him president of her board of trade. At that time the press said of him, "He will leave nothing undone to secure the public blessing," and that prophecy was amply fulfilled.

Since retiring from the active management of the brass industry, Mr. Clowes has been a most important factor in the development of residential real estate in Waterbury. He purchased twenty-four acres of wildwood northwest of Center Square of such rough character that it was called "Hardscrabble," and converted it into sightly building lots now adorned with fine residences and now called "Norwood," and including the attractive streets styled Sand, Hewlett, Randolph Avenue, Clowes Terrace, and Tower Road. He has also cultivated and built up "The Pines" and "Overlook," the latter a tract of over four hundred building lots, overlooking the picturesque Naugatuck River and affording beautiful homes for the people of Waterbury in locations whose value has increased tenfold under his improvements. His own imposing residence and ideal home is in the Overlook district.

On June 27th, 1882, Mr. Clowes married Miss Mamie T. Blacknall, daughter of George T. Blacknall of Raleigh, North Carolina. One daughter, Florence Guernsey, died in 1907. There are two living children, Mary Louise and Randolph Clowes.

DAVID EDWARD FITZ GERALD.

FITZ GERALD, DAVID EDWARD, a well known New Haven lawyer, and a prominent Democrat in that city, was born in New Haven on September 21st, 1874. His father was Edward FitzGerald, a grocer, now deceased, and his mother was Ann Connay FitzGerald, who died when her son was but an infant.

In boyhood David E. FitzGerald attended the excellent public schools in New Haven and worked in his father's grocery store while not at his studies. He deems a grocery the best possible place for a boy to study human nature and has found his experience there of great aid in his later life, and especially in his professional work. After preparing for college at the Hillhouse High School he entered Yale University Law School in 1893 and received his LL.B. in 1895. The following year he did post-graduate work leading to his taking the degree of M.L. in 1896. He passed the bar examinations before becoming of age, but had to wait until he was twenty-one before being admitted to the bar, that is, until September 21st, 1895. Since that time he has practiced law in New Haven with marked success. He is senior member of the firm of FitzGerald & Walsh, his partner being Walter J. Walsh of the class of '97, Yale Law School. The partnership was formed in 1897 and has continued with offices in the Law Chambers, New Haven, since date of formation. In the recent important controversy between the Connecticut Company, the New York and Stamford Railway Company, and the motormen and conductors of those companies, relative to the increase of wages, Mr. FitzGerald was selected by the employees as their arbitrator. Clarence Deming acted as arbitrator for the companies, and he and Mr. FitzGerald chose Judge William S. Case as the third arbitrator. The result of that body's deliberations and hearings was that a majority report signed by Judge Case and Mr. FitzGerald gave the men an increase in wages. A minority report against the increase was filed by Mr. Deming. The increase carries with it several months of back pay and will mean a big increase in the expenses of the road. The

David E. FitzGerald

decision is binding on the companies and the men until June 1, 1912. This was the first tribunal of its kind involving so many men, about 2,100, in this State, and was the subject of much comment from the press throughout the state, editorially and otherwise. The decision affected every trolley man in Connecticut employed by the Connecticut and the New York and Stamford companies.

In the city election of 1907, Mr. FitzGerald was chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of New Haven, and a Democratic mayor was elected for the first time in eight years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Order of Elks, the New England Order of Protection, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Emmet Club, the Knights of Saint Patrick, and the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. FitzGerald was Alice J. Clark, of Milford, Conn., before their marriage, which took place on November 14th, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald have two sons, David Clark and John Fowler. Their home is at 476 Howard Avenue, New Haven.

Mr. FitzGerald's greatest pleasure is in his work, and his industry is the secret of the large measure of success which he has won so early in life.

WELLINGTON BROWN SMITH.

SMITH, WELLINGTON BROWN, was born in the town of New Hartford in 1856. His father, Darius B. Smith, who was born in East Haddam, was a manufacturer of cotton cloth in New Hartford at the time. His mother's maiden name was Eliza M. Brown, and she was born in Virginia. His boyhood days were passed in his native town.

Immediately after the completion of his academic education, Mr. Smith began the study of law, and was admitted to the Litchfield County Bar in 1877, at which time he had barely reached his majority. He at once began the practice of his profession in Winsted, and in that place, he has ever since been, as he is now, an active and successful lawyer in both criminal and civil business, the law firm of Smith & Munn, of which he is the senior member, being of good repute throughout the state.

After the death of Darius B. Smith, the father, his eldest son, George W., who had for some years been associated with him in the manufacturing business, under the firm name of D. B. Smith & Son, joined interest with his two brothers, Wellington and Darius, and together they still carry on the business of cotton manufacture in the original factory, enlarged and improved, located on the Farmington River in New Hartford. Their specialty in production is a heavy cotton duck and felts, used in paper making. They have looms capable of weaving the heaviest and widest cotton duck in this country. Mr. Smith's interest in manufacturing is subordinate to his interest in his profession, but it takes much of his time and attention.

From the practice of law to the making of laws there seems to be but one step in these United States, politics being the means to the end of choosing the members of General Court, where statutes that rule in the subordinate courts are made, and on rare occasions unmade, to suit the supposed will of the majority. Into politics Mr. Smith went as a matter of course, and to all appearances found it a congenial career — certainly one in which success has cheered and en-

Wellington B. Smith

livened him. He represented the town of Winchester in the House of Representatives at Hartford in 1895, and was made chairman of the railroad committee. Later he represented Winchester in the Constitutional convention to revise the state constitution. In that convention the paramount question was the question of what should be the basis of representation of the town in the legislature. The cities were united in a demand for representation on a basis of population, and the "little hill towns" foresaw in that their own subordination in the law-making body for all time to come. This is not the fit place to enter into any discussion of the merits of the question on either side. The published records of the day show that there was plenty to say on both sides and that each side put forward its picked men to say it. The small towns numbered 151 and the cities 17, but the towns were a disjointed force under tatterdemalion discipline, and somewhat hazy in their notions of how best to keep what they already had, and they were not unanimous in opposition to the new demand. The cities were compactly organized, and officered by men who understood exactly what they wanted and knew by experience about all that is to be known of the ways and means best adapted to get what they wanted. Mr. Smith represented one of the small towns (Winchester) and was therefore in opposition to the proposed change in the constitution. Being there as the representative of a definite idea, he would have stood up faithfully and stubbornly to defend it against any opposition and gone down before overwhelming odds. The small towns were being rounded up to their sure defeat, when their champion from Winsted marshaled their representatives by counties into a caucus, and was made chairman of that caucus. Thenceforth there was unity where before there had been all manner of variety, and the basis of representation remained in the revised constitution unchanged.

Gov. Abiram Chamberlain made Mr. Smith Judge Advocate General of his staff. Col. Smith filled the office with credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of his superior. In politics he has always been and is now a Republican, though an independent one on occasion, with convictions of his own that party chieftains do not consider it prudent to ignore.

In his early years of law practice, Col. Smith was for seventeen years prosecuting agent of Litchfield County, and during seven of those years he was sole prosecuting agent. Furthermore he was an

agent who prosecuted, without fear or favor — for his father so made him that he is afraid of nobody, and fortune has so smiled upon him that he has little need of favors. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the order of Elks.

He is not affiliated with any church organization. Intensely practical and thoroughly alive to the business affairs of a busy age, he may be said to be almost destitute of that "other-worldliness" that bothers the heads of a great many well-meaning people. "He is no less just or generous or ready with a helping hand for those whom he finds in sorrow, oppressed or unfortunate — no less humane and kind hearted than those who make loud profession of especial goodness. He is an omniverous reader of solid and informing books, and a man of broad sentiments, who, if he ever knew the meaning of sentimentality has forgotton it, and by constant and close association with live men of all conditions has come to know men for what they are really worth.

N. B. Ormitzer

HERBERT SPENCER DORMITZER.

DORMITZER, HERBERT SPENCER, president and treasurer of the American Shear & Knife Company, of Hotchkissville, Connecticut, and one of the ablest among the younger manufacturers of the state, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, February 12, 1865, where, with his parents, Henry and Anna (Essroger) Dormitzer, he lived until 1874, when they removed to New York City. His education began at the early age of five years in a German Lutheran school in Hoboken. He then spent two years in the New York public schools, and two years more were spent in a French academy in New York. He then attended Columbia grammar school, graduating at the end of three years. He completed a four years' academic course in Columbia College in the class of 1885, receiving his A.B. at the age of twenty.

He began business life shortly after leaving college, engaging as stock clerk in August, 1885, with the firm of Wiebusch & Hilger, of New York, importers and sole agents of foreign and domestic cutlery and hardware. Four years later, in 1889, he began his career as salesman, and in 1893 the responsibilies of buyer of cutlery were added to his duties, and his route extended over the entire United States, England, France, and Germany. In 1898 he became treasurer of the company, and at the same time was elected vice-president of the Challenge Cutlery Corporation of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which positions he held until he sold out his interests in both companies in 1902.

From the time he was nine years old, until a few years ago, Herbert Dormitzer made his residence in New York City, though his field covered much of two hemispheres. In 1902 he purchased a controlling interest in the American Shear & Knife Co., of Hotchkissville, Connecticut, of which he is now president and treasurer, and he then and since has made his home in Woodbury, and has naturally taken his place as an important factor in the industrial and political activities of Connecticut as well as in the social life of the community.

He has been secretary and treasurer of the Wholesale Pocket Knife Manufacturers' Association since 1906.

His intimate knowledge of every department of the business, buying, selling, manufacturing, with his enterprise in securing control of patents covering improvements in the utility of his products, enables him to conduct his business profitably and keep his factory busy through periods of depression as well as in good times. It requires no prophet to foresee a growth which will mean large extensions to his plant, for few men engaging in manufacturing enterprises are better equipped to command large success than is Mr. Dormitzer in his field. Mr. Dormitzer is a member of Adelphic Lodge No. 348, F. & A. M., of New York. He is president of the Woodbury Inn, Incorporated, and first vice-president of the Hotchkissville Republican Club. Politically he is an active and consistent Republican, and is fitted by scholarship, travel, and experience to give a good account of himself in the halls of legislation. He made his first, but not his last, record as a lawmaker in the General Assembly of 1909, in which he represented Woodbury very capably, where he was the ranking member of the Committee on Finance. He was the author of the new Inheritance Tax law, and was "father" of the celebrated "Carmody" Utilities Bill. He is very sure to be returned by his satisfied constituents until he is called by them to higher positions.

On May 11, 1907, Herbert S. Dormitzer was married to Margaret C. Daniels, and they have three sons, Harold James, Henry Herbert, and Herbert Spencer, Jr.

F. L. Stites

FRANK LORENZO STILES.

STILES, Hon. FRANK LORENZO, senator, and one of the leading manufacturers of New England, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, July 12, 1854. He is the son of Isaac Lorenzo and Sophronia M. (Blakeslee) Stiles, the father having been a well known brick manufacturer and a member of the Connecticut General Assembly. His first American ancestor was John Stiles of Windsor, and he is a direct descendant of Rev. Ezra Stiles, who was president of Yale College.

He received his earlier education at the Lovell School, New Haven, and then at the famous Cheshire Academy, where he was in line to be appointed valedictorian of his class, but, his father having died just before the date for graduation, made it necessary for him to cease his school life abruptly, and carry on the business which his father had established.

With the energy and activity which seems naturally to spring from a strong, vigorous nature which is reared in the exhilarating air of the country, Mr. Stiles began to learn the brickmaker's business in his father's plant when he was eighteen years of age. He learned this lesson as he did those in school, well, so well that the business, whose output at the time he assumed the management amounted to from one to one and a half million brick a year, now manufactures and sells about seventy millions of brick annually — the largest in New England, and probably the largest in the country. This means a great deal when one reflects that the manufacture of brick is the largest single item in the most important group of clay manufactures, and that the value of this group reaches hundreds of millions yearly, and far surpasses in value that of all the precious metals produced in the country.

Senator Stiles is not only president and treasurer of the I. L. Stiles & Son Brick Company, North Haven, Connecticut, one of the very largest individual plants of its kind in America, but is also president and treasurer of the Stiles & Hart Brick Company, Taunton, Massachusetts, and of the Stiles & Reynolds Brick Company, Berlin,

Connecticut, and of the Stiles & Davis Brick Company, North Haven, Conn.

He is also deeply interested in agricultural pursuits, having several farms at North Haven and at Taunton and New Britain. He is very fond of good horses, motoring, and whatever gives healthy diversion to a busy life which is already filled with an unusual variety of business activities. He is a warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Union League of New Haven, and of numerous organizations in Meriden, Providence, and other cities. In politics he is a Republican and ably represented his town in the General Assembly of 1903. He was elected senator from his district to the session of 1909, where, as chairman of the committee on agriculture, he promoted the enactment of legislation of great value to the entire state. He was also chairman of the committee on forfeited rights, and a member of the committee on incorporations. He is treasurer of the Connecticut Legislative Club of 1909. It is the active participation of a comparatively few such strong characters in legislation which holds the ship of state on an even keel.

On December 22d, 1886, Frank L. Stiles was united in marriage with Mary Amelia Dickerman, daughter of Philos and Amelia H. Dickerman, of Mount Carmel, Conn., and a descendant of one of the oldest families of New England.

F. P. Common

THORVALD FREDERICK HAMMER.

HAMMER, Thorvald Frederick, late inventor and general manager of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company of Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on the fourteenth of August, 1825, and died in Branford, Connecticut, May 24th, 1901. His father was Peter Hammer, a navigation officer at ports of the Baltic Sea, and his mother was Johanna Bestrup Hammer, a woman whose motherly influence was a strong factor for good on all phases of her son's life.

On account of the nature of his father's calling, Thorvald Hammer spent his youth in various places, both in the city and the country. He inherited his father's mechanical bent and took the keenest interest in books on science and mechanics. He was educated at the Danish Royal School of Navigation and was graduated as a mechanical engineer and master navigator.

After completing his technical education Mr. Hammer entered the naval service as assistant navigator out of the port of his native city, Copenhagen. After a number of years' experience as a navigator he left the sea and came to this country where he was occupied for many years as a mechanical engineer and the executive head and general manager of various large mechanical plants. From 1864 to 1901, the year of his death, he was general manager of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company of Branford, Connecticut. Such a long and important connection with such an extensive industry bespeaks Mr. Hammer's prestige in the world of mechanical progress and as an industrial executive, and his many valuable inventions give further testimony to his skill and talent. His mechanical inventions are numerous and well known, the most important being his sand molding machine, which, with modifications, is now used in all the large factories of the world, and his tapping machinery for the threading of pipe fittings.

In religious faith the late Thorvald Hammer was a Lutheran and in politics he affiliated with the Republican party. His favorite

study was astronomy and his most enjoyable pastimes were gardening and yachting.

On the fifteenth of October, 1856, Mr. Hammer married Delphina Lundsteen. Six children were born to him, two of whom, Thora Delphine and Linda, are deceased. The living children are: Alfred Emil, Laura Johanna, Julia Henrietta and Valdemar Thorvaldsen.

Edgar E. Linn

EDGAR CHAPIN LINN.

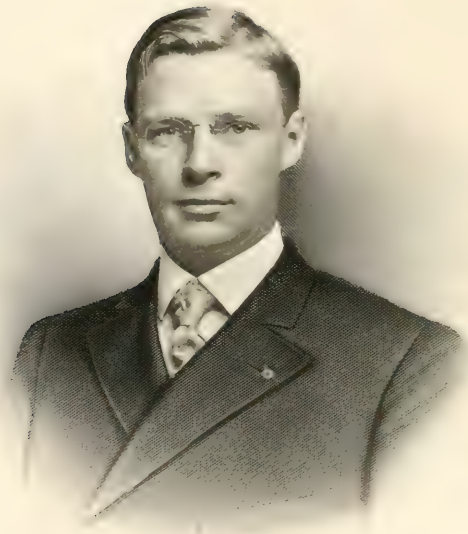
LINN, EDGAR CHAPIN, of Hartford, Connecticut, owner and promoter of real estate subdivisions in all parts of the United States, and ex-president of the Connecticut Building and Loan Association, is a native of "New Connecticut" in the Western Reserve, Ohio, where he was born May 29th, 1861. He is a descendant of some of the oldest settlers of the Western Reserve and is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Ezra Buell Linn. His great-great-grandfather, Joseph Linn, was an adjutant in the Revolution. Going still further back, we find Mr. Linn's ancestry traceable to William Buell, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630 and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639. Deacon John Buell, grandson of William, married Mary Loomis in 1695. Her tombstone at Litchfield, Connecticut, tells that she was the mother of thirteen children, the grandmother of one hundred and one, and the great-grandmother of two hundred and seventy-four. Edgar C. Linn was one of the great-great-great-grandchildren.

Until he was fourteen years old, Edgar C. Linn attended the public school in Richmond. He then earned enough money to carry him through a two years' course at the Academy in Austinburg, Ohio. After that he became clerk in a general store in Conneaut, Ohio, with a salary of $100 a year. After five years of this work he was put in management of this store. He earned enough money at this work for two years in college, which he spent at Allegheny College. After leaving college he resumed the management of the Conneaut store, which he held until 1884, when he established himself in the retail shoe business. Five years later he sold out the large business he had developed.

In 1887, after retiring from the shoe business, he became identified with a building and loan association in Conneaut and continued in this business for ten years, completely mastering the real estate and investment business.

In 1895 Mr. Linn came to Connecticut to take the position of agency manager and secretary of the Connecticut Building and Loan Association. In 1901 he was elected president of the Association. He resigned from this office in 1902 in order to give his time to the operation of territory he now controls. He is now one of the largest land operators in the United States.

In June, 1884, Mr. Linn married Harriet Hawley, daughter of Gideon Hawley, of Conneaut, Ohio. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Linn, three of whom are now living: Robert H., Elizabeth H., and Chapin C. Mr. Linn's home is on Arnolddale Road, West Hartford, and his business is in the Sage-Allen Building, Hartford.



John T. Hudson

JOHN THOMAS HENDERSON.

HENDERSON, JOHN THOMAS, deputy chief engineer for the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District, at Hartford, was born on a farm near the town of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on March 19th, 1876, the son of William Cyrus Henderson, a farmer and merchant, and grandson of John Henderson. His mother, Annabel Smith Henderson, filled his early life with strong moral and spiritual influence.

Long hours of hard farm labor left John Henderson little leisure, even in early boyhood. He was determined to have a thorough education and was willing to work all of his time outside of school hours to attain that important end. He inclined strongly to mathematics, mechanics, physics and history. After preparatory courses at the public schools of Cecil County and the Newark Academy, he entered Delaware College, in Newark, Delaware, where he took special courses in the branches of study which appealed to him so strongly and also took a four years' military course at the same time. During each summer vacation of his college course he worked to earn money for the next year's college expenses. He was graduated with the civil engineer's degree in 1896.

The two years following his graduation as a civil engineer Mr. Henderson spent in the study of bridges and bridge building. In 1898 he entered the office of the consulting engineer of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York, where he was employed as rodman. He also worked as draftsman for the late William Rich Hutton. On June 1st, 1898, Mr. Henderson located in Hartford, as draftsman for the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District. While in that position he worked under Edwin D. Graves as consulting engineer and designed several bridges for the Greenwich and Johnsonville Railway Company of New York City, the bridge across the Penobscot River at Bangor, Maine, and a suspension foot-bridge across the Kennebec River at Waterville, Maine. He was chief draftsman in designing the steel plate-girder bridge, East Hartford (cost

$120,000), and on all the preliminary studies for the bridge which now connects East Hartford and Hartford and is one of the world's greatest bridges. He acted as chief draftsman and assistant engineer on this bridge until May 28th, 1906, when impaired health compelled Chief Engineer Graves to relinquish the duties of his office, and Mr. Henderson was appointed deputy chief engineer by the Bridge Commission. This was a great opportunity and an unusual responsibility to come to so young a man as Mr. Henderson, but he was peculiarly fitted by experience, training, ability and personality to be equal to the task. The work done by the Bridge Commission has been estimated at $3,000,000, and the office work for the construction of the bridge and its approaches has been entirely under Mr. Henderson's personal supervision.

On September 3d, 1902, Mr. Henderson was elected an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and on September 3d, 1907, he was elected to full membership in that society. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, the Hartford Golf Club, the Order of Masons, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree, as follows: St. John's Lodge No. 4, Pythagoras Chapter No. 17, Wolcott Council, Washington Commandery, Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Hartford Council Princes of Jerusalem, Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix, Connecticut Sovereign Consistory and Sphinx Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

He is illustrious Potentate of Sphinx Temple and is thrice Potent Master of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection. In politics he is a Republican. Golf is his favorite out-door recreation, and music his indoor pastime.

On December 27th, 1905, Mr. Henderson married Maude Helen Keeney, daughter of Frank and Emma Bidwell Keeney of Rockville. Their home is on Capitol Avenue, Hartford.

Great responsibilities have come to John T. Henderson early in his career and deservedly so. He believes that his success and skill in his profession has been due to "hard work and having to shift for himself, with no one to rely on." The result of his most important work, the Hartford bridge, is so well known that it is in itself a universally accepted commentary on Mr. Henderson's ability as an engineer.

J. Nilney Rosadale.

JOHN HENRY RORABACK.

RORABACK, J. Henry, lawyer, politician, recent post-master and a leader in public affairs in Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, is also president of the Berkshire Power Company, the Sharon Electric Light Company and the Canaan Printing Company. He was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, on April 5th, 1870. His parents, John C. Roraback, a farmer, and Maria Hoysradt Roraback, were natives of New York State who moved to Massachusetts in 1830 and were prominent in their community for their highly respected characters and for their leadership in social life and public matters.

As he was reared on a farm, J. Henry Roraback had manual duties to perform in early boyhood and he was taught by his mother that whatever was worth doing was worth doing well and by hard labor and honest dealing. From the time he was fourteen until he was eighteen he walked three miles to school in winter and worked on the farm during the summer months. He attended the public and high schools of Sheffield and Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and completed the regular high school course in 1888. He was fond of reading and especially enjoyed the works of Scott and Dickens. After leaving school he taught in the district school in the town of Salisbury and he found his experiences as a teacher very valuable in the chances they afforded for the study of human nature so helpful in his later career as a lawyer and public man.

In the fall of 1889, while he was still teaching school, Mr. Roraback began to study law in the law office of his distinguished brother, Judge A. T. Roraback of Canaan. He also did newspaper work on the Connecticut Western News, published in Canaan, and acted as principal of the Canaan High School, thus paying his expenses and making his legal education a possibility.

In January, 1892, he was admitted to the Litchfield County Bar and from that time on he has maintained a law office in Canaan. His legal practice has been successful from the first, as has also been his political career.

A strong Republican in his political creed, J. H. Roraback has served his party in many distinguished capacities. In 1898 he became a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He has been town clerk, town treasurer, and postmaster of Canaan, his term in the last named office expiring in 1910. In all of these official positions he has acted efficiently for his party and town and has evinced tact, executive skill and integrity.

Mr. Roraback is president of the Berkshire Power Company which owns and operates the Norfolk Electric Light and Power Company, and the Sharon Electric Light Company, he is president of the Canaan Printing Company, publishers of the Connecticut Western News and the Sharon News, president and director of the American Carlsonite Company of Hartford, and a director in the Canaan National Bank and in the Eastern Machine Screw Company of New Haven.

On the 29th of April, 1896, Mr. Roraback married Mary Louise Parsons. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roraback, one of whom is now living, Lewis Roraback, born in 1899.

E. F. Buckingham.

EDWARD TAYLOR BUCKINGHAM.

BUCKINGHAM, EDWARD TAYLOR, the present mayor of Bridgeport, and a leading lawyer and Democrat of that city, is as prominent in fraternal affairs as he is in public life and in his chosen profession, the law. He was born in Metuchen, Dutchess County, New Jersey, on May 12th, 1874, the son of Walter T. and Helen E. Buckingham. His father was an accountant and a man honored for his honesty, integrity and trustworthiness, being at one time city clerk of Norwalk and at another time deputy collector of customs at Bridgeport. Through him Mayor Buckingham is descended from Governor William A. Buckingham, Connecticut's well-remembered "War Governor," who held that office from 1858 to 1866 and raised 55,000 troops from his state without recourse to draft, greatly exceeding the state's quota, and who was afterwards United States Senator from Connecticut.

The first seven years of Mayor Buckingham's life were spent in the country and the rest of his life in Bridgeport. His early home influences were ennobling and lasting, that of his good mother being especially strong on his moral and spiritual life. He was equally interested in books and athletics and thus preserved a balance in his intellectual and physical development. In boyhood, as in mature life, he was well and healthy, and he had no obstacles in the way of a satisfactory preparation for his life work which he determined at an early age should be the law and public service in political activities. He read history and the biographies of public men with great interest and inspiration. He prepared for college at the Bridgeport High School, graduating in 1891, and then entered Yale University where he took his B.A. degree in 1895 and his LL.B. degree in 1897.

In 1898 Edward Buckingham began the practice of law in Bridgeport and he has maintained an unusually successful practice there ever since. His career in public life began almost as soon as his professional career and has been equally distinguished. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1898 and again in 1900. He was elected City Clerk for terms of two years in 1901, 1903, 1905 and

again in 1907. In 1909 he was elected to his present important office, mayor of Bridgeport. At the recent Democratic Convention in New Haven he had the honor of being mentioned as a candidate for Governor but he withdrew his name and seconded the nomination of Judge Simeon Baldwin, the choice of the convention. He has never shifted his political allegiance from the Democratic party to any other and is considered one of the state's strongest Democrats.

Mayor Buckingham is a member of the Yale Club of New York, the University Club of Bridgeport, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 32, Samuel Harris Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, St. John's Lodge, No. 3 F. and A. M. and Lafayette Consistory, 32nd degree, Joseph Dowdal Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Wowompon Tribe No. 40, I. O. R. M. In the last named he has been Past Sachem and Great Senior Sagamore of the State. In St. John's Lodge F. and A. M. he has been Past Master. In creed he is a Congregationalist.

Outdoor life and exercise are important parts of Mayor Buckingham's daily life. He particularly enjoys base ball and tennis. He is a base ball player of no little distinction, having pitched on various teams since he served on the Law School teams. These include several city official teams in Bridgeport. At tennis he is also an expert, having won many city and state cups in the past twelve years.

Young men are always eager to hear the advice of men who have achieved success early in life and for this reason as well as many others the opinion of Mayor Buckingham has a strong appeal. He says: "Be moderate and temperate, but do not try to be too prominent; mingle and rub elbows with successful men and get their ideas. Relax whenever it is possible and be ready at all times to listen to reason and profit by the experience of others. Make your dealings with men open and fair, be honest with yourself and you will be honest with others. Retain old friendships when you make new ones, remembering that most of the successes of life are attained by assistance from others and that by yourself and your own strength little can be accomplished."

On June 3, 1903, Mayor Buckingham married Bessie Russell Lindsay. Two sons have been born of this marriage, both of whom are now living.

HENRY HARRISON BRIDGMAN.

BRIDGMAN, HENRY HARRISON, of Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, has been a publisher and prominent in politics, though now retired, but he is even better known for his interest in philanthropy, education, religion and all things that make for the uplift of his fellow men. Though his work as a loyal and zealous Republican, who as state representative, presidential elector and as a delegate to the national conventions is well known, he commands the esteem of his community on higher grounds, for he is doing much for the happiness, culture and education of the people not only in his own town but throughout the county and has promoted organized charitable work to a great and fruitful degree.

Montreal, Canada, was Mr. Bridgman's birthplace and the date of his birth was October 3, 1841. His father was Thomas Bridgman, an author and antiquary, and his mother was Sally Maria Bridgman, a woman whose strong character, keen mind and pure spirit exerted lasting influences for good on her son's life and principles. Through her Mr. Bridgman traces his ancestry to Francis Cooke, a passenger on the Mayflower in 1620.

On the paternal side Mr. Bridgman is decended from James Bridgman, in turn a descendant of Sir Orlando Bridgman of England, who came from England to Hartford in 1640 and in 1654 became one of the first settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts.

Most of Mr. Bridgman's youth was spent in Northampton and his education was acquired in the public schools of that town. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a local book store. When he reached the age of twenty he went to New York City and became identified with the firm of Ivison, Blakeman and Company, publishers of school books. Afterwards he became a member of the firm, remaining in that connection until 1891, when the company was succeeded by the American Book Company to which Mr. Bridgman transferred his interest and with which he is still identified.

Many public honors and responsibilities have been given to Mr.

Bridgman. From 1898 to 1900 he was state representative from Norfolk. In 1899 Gov. Lounsbury appointed him a member of the State Board of Charities, of which he was president for seven years. He declined reappointment by Gov. Woodruff in 1907. In 1909 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. In 1900 he was also Republican president elector and president of the State Electoral College. He is at present (1908) presidential elector of Connecticut for Taft and Sherman.

In philanthropic institutions Mr. Bridgman is equally prominent. He was one of the organizers of the New York Charity Organization Society and was a member of its Central Council. He is vice-president of the National Red Cross Society representing Litchfield County. He has been a delegate to the National Prison Congress and to the National Civic Federation from Connecticut.

Mr. Bridgman is a Congregationalist in creed and is one of the chief supporters of the church of that denomination in Norfolk. He is corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and he is president of the Board of Trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary. He is also a director of the Hartford Insane Retreat. He is active in all local affairs for the public good, in the beautifying of the splendid old town of Norfolk, and in the advancement of art and music and learning.

The clubs and social organizations of which Mr. Bridgman is a member are the Union League, the Aldine and Grolier Clubs of New York and the New England Society of New York, in which he was a director for several years.

On June 1st, 1893, Mr. Bridgman married Alice Bradford Eldridge, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D.D., and of Sarah Battell Eldridge of Norfolk, the latter a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman have two children, Eldridge Le Baron and Isabel Battell.

The family estates are at Norfolk where Mr. Bridgman makes his home during the greater part of the year.

Though retired from active business Mr. Bridgman has an office at 15 William Street, New York, where he manages the private affairs and the estates of the family.

WILLIAM H. GARDE.

GARDE, the late WILLIAM H., widely known throughout the East among business and profesional men as proprietor of the Hotel Garde of New Haven, and later of the Hotel Garde of Hartford, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, March 13, 1850. He was the son of M. J. and Katherine Garde.

William H. Garde was educated in the Cheshire Academy and at the age of seventeen years he went to Meriden, Connecticut, there to embark in his life-long career as a restaurant and hotel keeper. From 1867 to 1886 he remained in Meriden, during which period he was interested in a number of small hotels. Then he went to Southington, Connecticut, as proprietor of the Bradley House and remained there until 1890. The following year he spent in Fort Plain, New York, as proprietor of the Hotel Grant, but the climate of this locality was too harsh for his uncertain health and he returned to Connecticut, taking up his residence in New Haven.

For two years he traveled to regain his health, but in 1893 he returned to his old chosen profession when he became proprietor of the Westmoreland House in New Haven, only to leave it a year later when he built the Hotel Garde, which he opened June 1st, 1894. It was a modest hostelry with only twenty-seven rooms, but in the ten years that followed the constantly increasing demands of a popular business caused him to build a number of additions until the house was the largest in New Haven and the largest in the state. In October, 1903, Mr. Garde, whose ill health constantly restricted his business activities, sold out the business to E. H. Meyer of New York, who still continues as proprietor of the house, which he holds under a lease from Mr. Garde. Besides this property, Mr. Garde owned the Commercial House in New Haven and a considerable amount of valuable real estate in that city.

After resting a year and a half, Mr. Garde began to build the Hotel Garde in Hartford. Interested with him in this enterprise were his wife, Mrs. Ada H. Garde, and his two sons, William R.

and Walter S. Garde, who assumed the active duties of the establishment owned under the name of the Roslyn Investment Company, William H. Garde being president, and his elder son, Walter S., vice-president. The house was opened May 23d, 1906, and from the first enjoyed a large and thriving high-class business.

For more than thirty years previous to his death on January 28th, 1907, Mr. Garde had been an invalid, and during the last years of his life his eyes failed him somewhat. This impaired vision led to a fall which he sustained in the new Hotel Garde building in Hartford on December 2d, 1905, the effects of which undoubtedly were the cause of his last illness. At the time of his fall he was confined to his bed for eight weeks, and was forced to spend the remaining winter months in southern health resorts in an endeavor to recuperate from his injuries. His last illness lasted for ten weeks previous to his death.

Through all the years of his illness, during which he submitted to operation after operation, Mr. Garde was known as a man of quiet, uncomplaining temperament, a keen and close observer of men, a famous and brilliant story teller, and a conservative and trustworthy business man. Few men in this state have known more people from all parts of the earth and did Mr. Garde and he was popular with and esteemed by them all. The measure of real heroism displayed by a man to whom this high praise can be justly paid is entirely beyond appreciation by the ordinary man and woman possessed of rugged health, and who frequently chafe and complain at having to endure even for a brief period illness and afflictions which are trivial compared to those which Mr. Garde sustained for half a life time with a fortitude and cheerfulness only possible to great characters.

Mr. Garde was a member of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Meriden, and of Crosswell Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Haven. In 1875 William H. Garde was united in marriage to Miss Ada H. Chapin, daughter of George F. and Mary L. Chapin. They had two sons: William B. Garde, born December 17th, 1885, died in Hartford, June 25th, 1908; and Walter S. Garde, born July 30th, 1876. A daughter, Mollie, died when three years old.

He is survived by his widow and son, Walter S., a sister, Mrs. G. M. Egan, wife of ex-Chief-of-Police Egan of Waterbury, and a brother, Joseph A. Garde, manager of the Kalbfleisch Chemical Company of Naugatuck.

ROBERT ORVILLE EATON.

EATON, ROBERT ORVILLE, collector of internal revenue, agriculturist, former member of Legislature and a strong Republican and Mason, is a resident of Montowese, New Haven County, Connecticut. He was born in North Haven on February 20th, 1857. He is a direct descendant of Theophilus Eaton, who came from England and was one of the founders of New Haven and governor of the New Haven Colony for twenty consecutive years. Since 1639 the Eaton family have been leaders in public affairs in and near New Haven and have succeeded to possession of the original family homestead built by Governor Eaton. Mr. Eaton's parents were the late Jesse Orville and Mary Ann Bradley Eaton. His father was a farmer who held the offices of assessor, member of board of relief and selectman. Of his mother Mr. Eaton gratefully says that "she covered every phase of life and conduct — moral, spiritual and intellectual — with her good and strong influence."

On his father's farm young Robert Eaton found plenty of hard, healthy work to do in his boyhood days, but this did not prevent his acquiring a good, practical education. He attended the schools in North Haven and the Hillhouse High School in New Haven. He then took a course at French's Collegiate Academy in New Haven.

After his graduation from the academy, Mr. Eaton became associated with his brother in the management of the farm which is still known as the Eaton Brothers' Farm and is still under their capable supervision. Haymaking and market gardening have been their specialties and their farm has been prosperous along these lines as well as in a general agricultural way year in and year out, regardless of weather conditions, so often adverse.

Ever since he attained his majority, Robert O. Eaton has been a loyal and zealous Republican, counting no effort too great to be made for his party and cause. As a result his valuable services have won frequent official recognition in both local and state politics. He was a member of many party councils and a frequent debater, cam-

paigner and organizer in his early political experiences. He has been chairman of the town Republican committee for many years. In 1891 he was assistant dairy commissioner and he was reappointed to this office in 1896. His zeal in prosecuting violators of the dairy and milk laws was untiring and fruitful of great benefit to the community. In 1895 Mr. Eaton was elected state representative from the twelfth district. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee. At the time of the Yale bi-centennial, Mr. Eaton was chosen to represent North Haven, as that town had the honor of having been the town of a former president of the university. In March, 1908, Mr. Eaton received his present important official appointment, collector of internal revenue.

Mr. Eaton is a leading Granger and has written papers and delivered addresses before many Grange gatherings. He was a Grange master for several terms. He is a member of Adelphia Lodge, Masonic, of the Union League Club of New Haven, of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven, of the Farmers Club, of the Union League, and of the Hartford Club. In creed he is a Congregationalist. For recreation he enjoys baseball, football, automobiling and driving.

On May 19th, 1881, Mr. Eaton married Catherine Almira Grannis of East Haven, who died about three years ago. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, two daughters are now living.

As a guide to others Robert O. Eaton says: "Whatever task or work is assigned to you, do it faithfully and well." This most assuredly has been the secret of his own success as a farmer, a public man, and an "all 'round citizen."

ISAAC EMERSON PALMER.

PALMER, ISAAC EMERSON, who, as president of The I. E. Palmer Company, Middletown, Connecticut, is at the head of the largest hammock industry in the country, a company which also does a very considerable business in netting and open mesh fabrics of various kinds. He was born in the town of Montville, Connecticut, February 27th, 1836. He traces his ancestry to Walter Palmer, the emigrant ancestor of the family, who came to America in 1629, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and was afterwards a founder of Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1633 he located in Stonington, Connecticut. Deacon Gershom Palmer, son of Walter Palmer, was a soldier in the Colonial Wars. Gideon Palmer, in the next generation, father of Isaac Emerson Palmer, was an extensive land owner in Montville and the inventor of a method of extracting oil from cotton seed and of an oil press, after which the present baling press is modeled. The former of these patents, issued in 1830 and signed by Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson, is now in Mr. Palmer's possession.

Mr. Palmer received a common school education and a practical knowledge of machinery and the manufacturing business under the instruction of his father, with whom he was associated, and later attended the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He soon availed himself of the opportunity to go to Texas with his brother Elisha, to establish the first cotton manufacturing industry in that state, where he acquired his first knowledge of the workings of the steam engine of the mill, made patterns of a working model of the cylinder and assisted in moulding and casting it, brought the castings home completed and put it in operation, before he was eighteen years of age. He has now in his possession the engine and lathe with which it was built. He was next called upon to move a cotton mill from Houston to Galveston, for which he received a considerable salary, with all expenses paid. He next contracted for building machinery for the Willimantic Linen Company, under guardianship, which was

the real beginning of his independent business career. Next he purchased the machinery of a woolen mill, which he converted to cotton carding and spinning machinery. During a visit to St. Louis, in 1858 and 1859, he invented and took out his first patent (at twenty-three years of age) for the well-known Palmer Self Adjusting Stop Pulley, under the fourteen year term, which was later, owing to its unusual merits, extended to the full term of twenty-one years. It is in general use today, not having been superseded. This pulley, being specially adapted to suspending mosquito canopies, led to his manufacturing and selling of articles of this description, which has been carried on without interruption to this day. Mr. Palmer also built up a considerable industry in the manufacture of cordage, which was later transferred to the Ossawan Mills Company of Norwich, Connecticut.

Next in line came the manufacture of mosquito netting and complete canopies, on which many patents have been obtained, both on the looms and the weaving. Window screen cloth was next taken up. Then a complete dying and finishing establishment was added to the business, a number of patents being obtained on the machinery and various finishing processes. Crinoline dress linings were next added to the manufactures. In 1883 the weaving of cotton hammocks was added to the line, which practically revolutionized the hammock industry. Many patents were secured upon their construction, weaving and designs. At the present time the plant is ahead of all others in the country, as regards both output and facilities. The establishment of a modern plant for spinning cotton yarns was next accomplished. At the present time the business occupies two plants, requiring a floor space of over 200,000 square feet and employing approximately four to five hundred persons. The production is protected by over 350 patents of Mr. Emerson's own inventions, covering articles, machines, processes and designs, with many other inventions in plate.

On May 16th, 1876, Isaac Emerson Palmer was married to Miss Matilda Townsend, a native of Bovina, Mississippi, daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Johnson) Townsend of that place, and a granddaughter of Hon. William G. Johnson of Uncasville, Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have been born three children, Townsend (vice-president of the company) Nathalie Townsend and Isaac Emerson, Jr., deceased.

THEODORE HALL McKENZIE.

MCKENZIE, THEODORE HALL, civil engineer, consulting engineer on hydraulic and sanitary works and a leading resident of Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, is of Scottish ancestry and belongs to the MacKenzies of Dyke, Murrayshire, Scotland, from which town his father came when he settled in America as a young man. His name was William McKenzie and his occupation was contracting for public works. He built many large and expensive heavy masonry constructions and held some minor public offices, including those of selectman and membership on the school committee. The mother was Temperance Hall, a godly woman of great strength of character and a zealous temperance advocate as her name implies. The family lived in Yalesville, Wallingford, and it was there that Theodore was born March 29th, 1847.

There were as few idle hours in Theodore McKenzie's boyhood as there have been in his mature life. When not in school he was either at work with the engineers on the public works under his father's charge or else at home intently reading all kinds of scientific works or such inspiring and helpful poets as Scott, Byron, Whittier, Longfellow, Pope, and Bryant. He studied at a private school in Wallingford, at the High School in Meriden, and at the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield where he took the scientific course and studied surveying.

His first practical experience at engineering began as soon as he left school, when he spent two years in the employ of E. M. Reed, the superintendent, and Wm. Cooper, the chief engineer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He continued his studies in surveying and also took private lessons of professors in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. The next step in his career as an engineer was two years' experience as assistant engineer with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, followed by two years' work at Middletown as division engineer for the Connecticut Valley Railroad.

He spent the following year as locating engineer on the Massachusetts Central Railroad. After that he was engaged in locating and building the Providence and Springfield Railroad, first as chief assistant and later as chief engineer. After the completion of this undertaking he acted as city engineer of Meriden for three years and as street commissioner of Meriden for one year. While city engineer of Meriden he planned the sewer system of that city. For the ten subsequent years Mr. McKenzie was secretary of the Peck, Stow and Wilcox Company at Southington and during that time had charge of the building and insurance and other branches of the business. During this period also he planned and built the waterworks of Southington and Plainville and planned the sewerage disposal plant of Meriden, — an important step in the advancement of engineering in this State as it was the first disposal plant built in Connecticut.

Since leaving the Peck, Stow and Wilcox Company Mr. McKenzie has been engaged as chief or consulting engineer on fourteen waterworks and twelve sewer systems. His recent undertakings are the construction of the waterworks at Brewster and Millerton, New York, and sewerage disposal works at Princeton, New Jersey, Gloversville, New York, and Sharon, Connecticut: also water power transmission plants on the Shetucket River and at Berlin, Connecticut, at Groton Falls, New York, and on the Ashokan Reservoir site in the Catskills. His offices are in Southington and in the State Capitol at Hartford as he is a member of the State Board of Engineers. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the State Board of Health. Other organizations to which he belongs are the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Waterworks Association, the Order of Masons, the Baptist Church, and the Republican party in politics. He is a director of the Fairfield County Home and secretary and treasurer of the Southington Water Company.

Mr. McKenzie's family consists of a wife, Mary E. Neal, daughter of Roswell A. Neal of Southington, whom he married in 1871, and four children. One son, Samuel H., is superintendent and manager of the Southington Water Company and another, William A., a graduate of Worcester Institute of Technology, is resident engineer on Carnegie Lake, Princeton, and is also chief engineer of the Princeton Sewage Disposal Works. One of Mr. McKenzie's daughters is a

graduate of Emerson College and the other of Laselle Seminary of Auburndale, Massachusetts.

For recreation from business Mr. McKenzie has both an outdoor and an indoor hobby for he regards horses and music as the best relaxation from the cares of life. He believes in temperate habits and hard work and advises the seeker after success to abstain entirely from tobacco in any form and from liquor and drugs, "and also to learn some business, trade or profession thoroughly."

ELISHA JONES STEELE.

STEELE, ELISHA JONES, manufacturer, Civil War veteran, former state representative, and leading business man of Torrington, is treasurer of the Coe Brass Company in that city. He was born in Torrington on June 29th, 1843. He is a descendant of George Steele, who came from Sussex, England, and was admitted a freeman at the General Court of Massachusetts in May, 1632. Mr. Steele's grandfather was Norman Steele, a prosperous manufacturer of Derby, Connecticut. Mr. Steele's father, William Spencer Steele, was a manufacturer of brass buttons, superintending one of the largest industries of Torrington. Mr. Steele's mother was Caroline Amelia Jones Steele, a woman of admirable character and uplifting influence.

At the early age of eight, Elisha J. Steele worked in his father's factory and soon after that he hired out on a farm. His schooling was confined to that afforded by the common school in Torrington and ended when he was fifteen. He was given to studious habits and read the Bible, the works of Shakespeare and Dickens, American history, and such newspapers as the *New York Tribune*, the *New York Independent*, and the *Hartford Courant* with great profit. Henry Drummond was another author who was helpful in fitting him for his life work.

Though but a lad of seventeen years when the Civil War broke out, Elisha Steele was one of the first enrolled of the eleven men who enlisted at the first war gathering held in his town. He served in the war as a member of Company I, First Connecticut Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, from May 23d, 1861, to August 12th, 1865. He took part in many severe engagements and served through the Peninsular campaign, including the siege of Yorktown. He participated in the engagements before Richmond and assisted in the defense of Washington.

After his honorable discharge from the Union army in 1865, Mr. Steele returned to Torrington and entered the employ of the

Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained until 1875, a period of ten years. He next entered the Coe Brass Company, being engaged as superintendent of the press department. Four years after he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the wire and rod department, and in 1889 he was given still further responsibility as director of the brazed and seamless tube department. Later he succeeded James A. Doughty as secretary, and later Mr. E. T. Coe as treasurer of the Coe Brass Company, his present important position in the industrial world. His thirty-five years' connection with the brass industry has been a most creditable one, involving constant advancement and continued success. He has taken out two patents on his inventions for making brass tubes.

Mr. Steele was a member of the Torrington Board of Education for fourteen years and chairman of that board for ten years. He is a member of the State Board of Education for the Blind, vice-president of the Connecticut Prison Reform Association, a director in the Torrington Water Company and in the Torrington Printing Company.

The same zeal that made Mr. Steele fight for the Union in his early manhood has made him work for all patriotic causes throughout his mature life. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is past commander of Steele Post No. 34, named in honor of his brother, Lambert W. Steele, who gave his life for the Union at Petersburg, Va. In 1867 Mr. Steele was one of a committee of three to erect a monument in Torrington in memory of Civil War heroes. In 1891 he was an aide on the staff of General Russell A. Alger, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the commission to erect an equestrian statue at Gettysburg in memory of Major-General John Sedgwick. He is always a leading spirit in Decoration Day celebrations.

A loyal Republican, Mr. Steele has been actively identified with the affairs of his party. In 1887 and 1888 he represented Torrington in the State Legislature and was chairman of the committee on appropriations. For ten years he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee.

A devout Congregationalist, Mr. Steele is a member of the Society Committee of his church and a life member of the American Home Missionary Society. He was Sunday School superintendent for ten

years and choir leader for a number of years. He was one of the organizers of the Torrington Young Men's Christian Association, is chairman of its finance committee and one of its most ardent and effective workers. He has been president of the association since 1895 and has been a director since its organization. In 1895 he was a delegate to the National Y. M. C. A. Convention at Cleveland.

Mr. Steele is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of which he was vice-president, the local lodge of Knights of Honor, of which he was a charter member and of which he has been treasurer since its organization, the Torrington Club and the Hardware Club of New York.

In 1890 Mr. Steele was one of a legislative committee to the centennial celebration of the settling up of the Western Reserve in Ohio. In January, 1899, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of Connecticut by Governor Cooke, but the demands of business forced him to decline the honor.

On January 20th, 1865, Mr. Steele married Sophia Hannah Skiff. Four children were born of this marriage, Abbie A., who died; William S., who was first lieutenant in Company D, Third Regiment Connecticut Infantry, in the Spanish War, and died from typhoid fever contracted in that service; two daughters are now living, Jennie A. Steele Hall and Annie A. Steele Tuttle.

The foundation stones of a successful career are believed by Mr. Steele to be "Loyalty to our country, the flag, and clean politics, and that righteousness which exalteth a nation." He advocates outdoor exercise and is himself devoted to baseball and sea bathing. He makes his home at Torrington, where his busy and honorable life has wrought well for the good of many.

WILLIAM GIBSON FIELD.

FIELD, WILLIAM GIBSON, A.M., LL.B., lawyer, writer and public speaker, of Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in Easton, Pa., on October 25th, 1841. He is descended from early colonial settlers, who came from Yorkshire, England, and springs from the same stock as did Cyrus W. Field of Atlantic cable fame. Mr. Field's parents were Dr. C. C. Field and Susannah Freeman Field. His father was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was one of a long line of eminent physicians and surgeons. The mother was a daughter of a magistrate of Freemansburg, Pa., for whom that town was named.

In early boyhood, Mr. Field was studious in his habits and his career in school and college was marked with many honors, particularly along oratorical lines. He graduated from the Easton High School in 1858 and became the first president of the High School Alumni Association. Four years later he was graduated at Lafayette College with the degree of A.B. While at Lafayette he was a member of the Washington Literary Society and made many important orations, besides being a frequent contributor to the "Monthly." After leaving Lafayette, he entered Harvard University, taking the senior year with the class of 1863 and receiving the degree of A.B. with John Fiske, the historian, and Charles S. Fairfield, a member of President Cleveland's first cabinet. While at Harvard he wrote many articles for the *Harvard Magazine*. He next entered Harvard Law School, where he received his LL.B. degree in July, 1865. He also attended the lectures of many eminent men and held many prominent offices. He was secretary of the Law School Parliament and president of the Parker Club. Later he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard and from Lafayette.

Mr. Field then entered the law offices of the late Ex-Gov. Redder and of the late Chief Justice Henry Green, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Bar and practiced law in Pennsylvania for a number of years. In 1867 he was elected secretary

of the Farmers and Mechanics Institute of Northampton County, Pa., and served five terms. While in Easton he spent most of his time outside of the law in editing the *Easton Daily Dispatch*, which he founded in 1874. He also accepted many invitations to deliver public addresses, a good number of which were printed in current periodicals. He addressed educational and religious bodies from time to time and was a popular speaker on historical and dedicatorial occasions. His remarks were always scholarly, timely, and eloquent. He made a number of political speeches while in Pennsylvania, most of which were published. He also continued to be a loyal contributor to the *Lafayette Monthly* and it was in one of his articles to that paper he proposed forming a National College Men's Union for literary and other friendly contests. The proposition aroused the interest of college men throughout the land, and Mr. Field continued to agitate the subject in the New York press. As a result, a national convention was held in Hartford, which initiated the intercollegiate contests with which all are now familiar. Other honors given to Mr. Field during his residence in Easton were his appointments as State Commissioner for California in Pennsylvania, lay reader in the Episcopal Church in South Easton, vestryman of Trinity Church, Easton, Sunday-school superintendent, and Y. M. C. A. director and member of the City Board of Control.

In 1887 Mr. Field removed to Brooklyn, New York, and in October of that year he married Miss Edna M. Potter of Suffield, Connecticut, a descendant of Gov. William Bradford, famous as a *Mayflower* passenger and for his part in establishing Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Field's great-great-grandfather, Captain Ephraim Pease, was a prominent citizen of Enfield, and a participant in the French and Indian War. He built the colonial residence which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Field, and once entertained Gen. Washington within its walls. After his marriage Mr. Field spent about ten years in Brooklyn and practiced law in that city and in New York. In 1897 Mr. Field was admitted to the practice of law in all the courts of Connecticut and he still continues his successful legal practice.

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